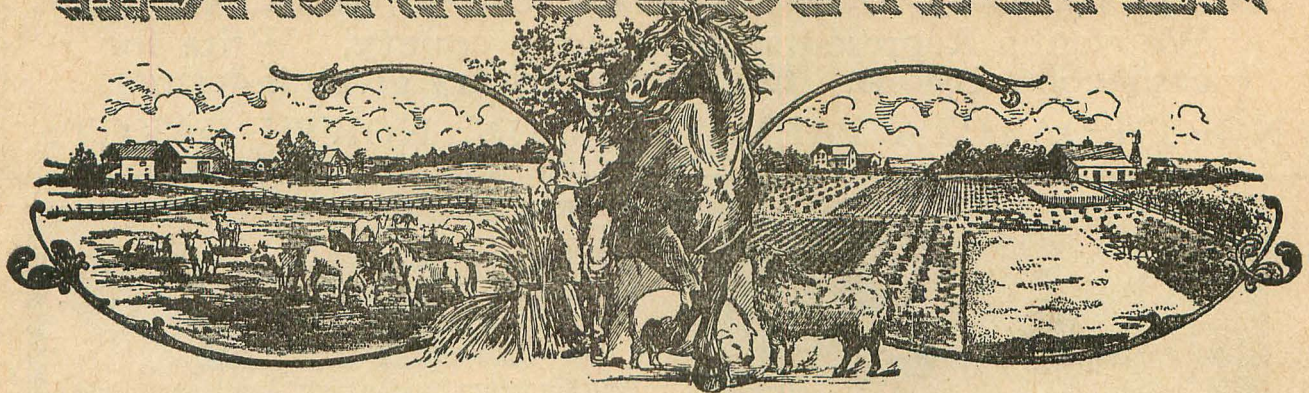


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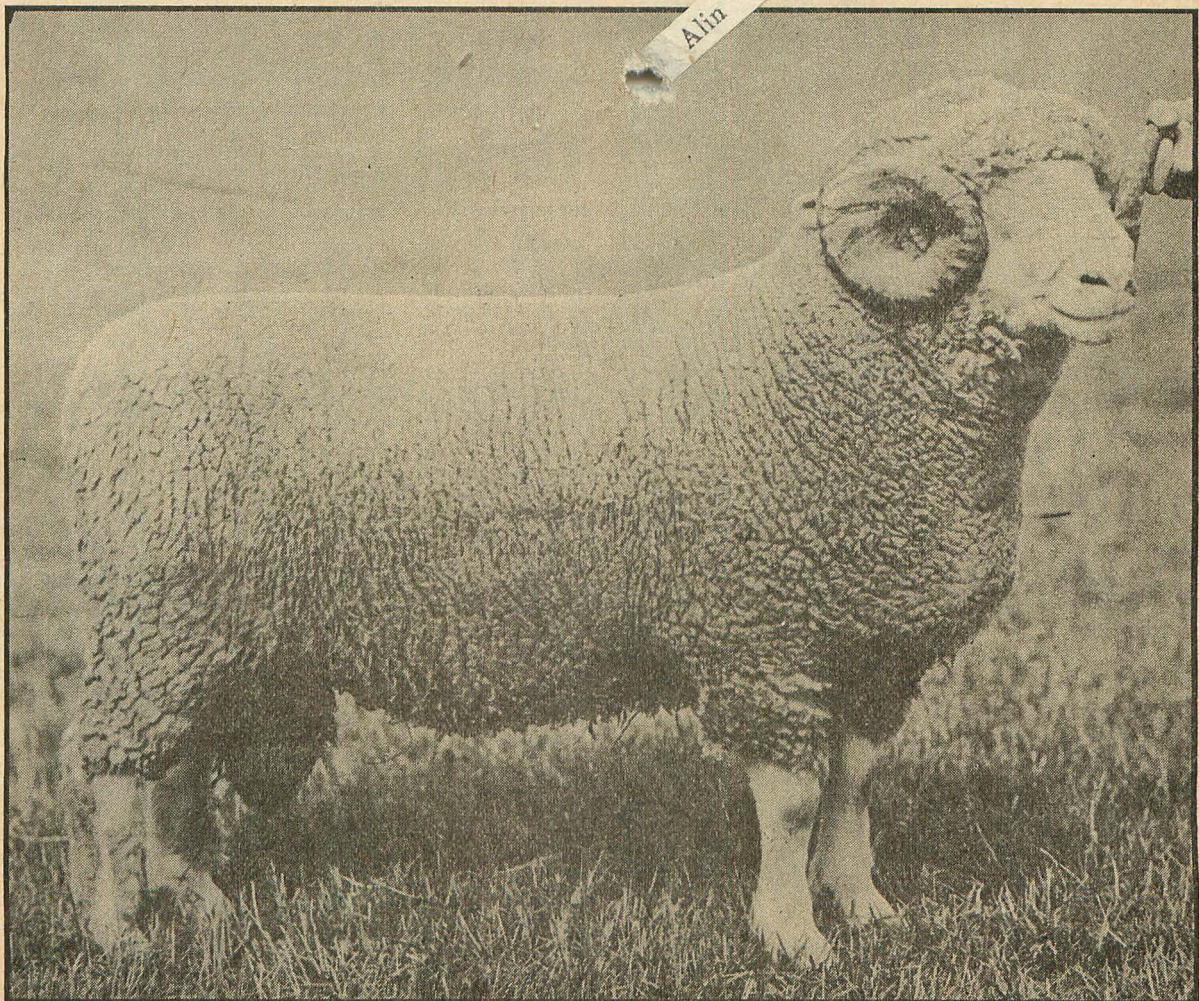


75 Cents A Year

Lisbon, N. D.

July 15, 1917

Vol. 19, No. 1



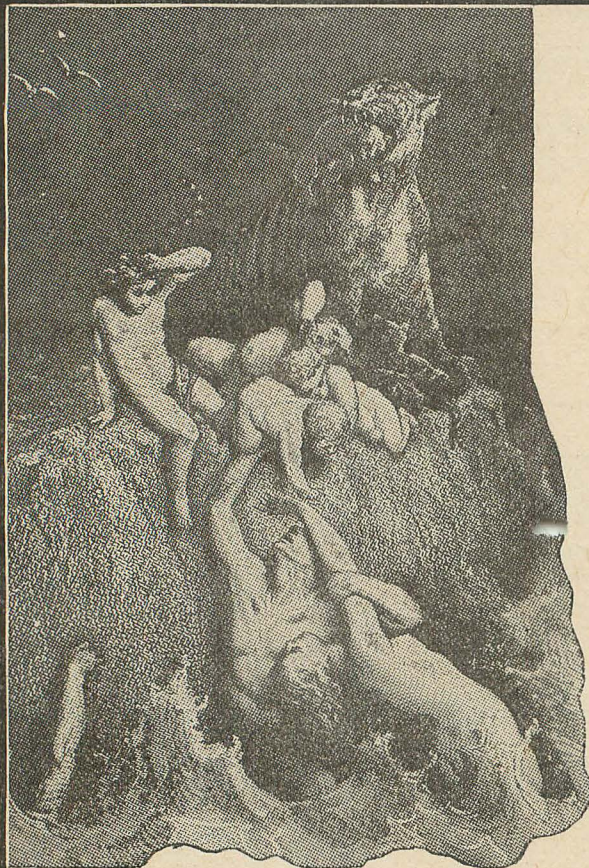
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N814
Graham

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NORTH DAKOTA FARMER, LISBON, NORTH DAKOTA



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THIS MARVELOUS WORK is revolutionizing modern thought. It's turning upside down old notions and ideas. It gives the authoritative, rock-bottom sources of our knowledge on **ALL SUBJECTS OF HUMAN INTEREST** from the earliest civilization down to today—the inside facts which the average person has never even heard of.

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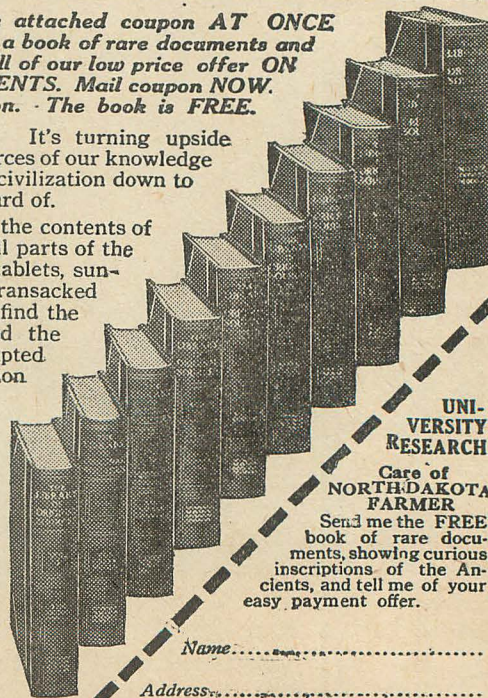
DO YOU KNOW that there has been dug up from the ruins of old Chaldea a complete story of the Flood—the same in every detail as Moses' account in Genesis—and that it was written thousands of years before his version appeared? Hardly one in a million has ever had an opportunity of seeing this startling story—**HAVE YOU?** But it is one of the many thousand curiously interesting accounts in

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THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

Vol. 19, No. 1

LISBON, N. D., JULY 15, 1917

75 Cents a Year

A Statement of Facts

By E. F. Ladd

I keenly regret that I am forced to make any public statement, but duty and loyalty to the college compel me at this time to do so. For seven years the Agricultural College has been the football of politics, kicked about by petty politicians and one group or party in the past has not been one whit better than another. They have not striven for the up-building of the college as an educational institution to one-half the extent they have to gain control of its policy or to further their own schemes or ambitions and this to the disgrace of our educational system and state betterment. Any man who dared to speak has hazarded his future if he has not been disciplined. It is unfortunately disgraceful that such should be the case. I trust that it may be purged for all time, but the curse is outside more largely than inside.

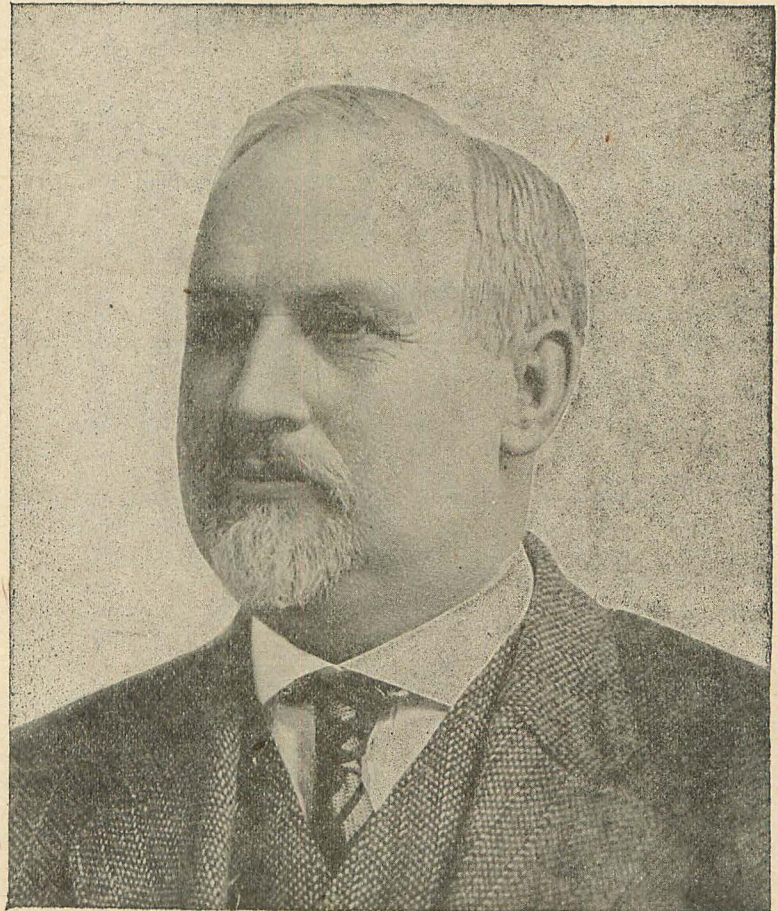
At an adjourned meeting of the board of regents in May a member of the faculty was being, as I thought, unfairly criticised, and I defended, as well as I could, his course, when Mr. Crawford said that if I had been a real president I would have demanded his resignation within 24 hours of the occurrence and my action would have been approved by the board. After further comment and discussion Mr. Crawford asked me to resign as president of the college. Nothing was said with regard to my work in the regulatory department except to ask how much time I put in for the college. To this I replied, two-thirds of my time.

I did not feel that there was any good reason for resigning, and I thought that I should be given a chance, as I felt I had never yet failed in what I had undertaken, but added that the board of regents were the doctors and the highest power and I must abide by their action.

Mr. Crawford said that he desired the resignation on file so that they could be looking for a man to take my place and that it might be some little time before the change could be made. He then instructed Mr. Brewer to write a resignation for me to sign. Without further comment Mr. Brewer at once proceeded to do so. In the

interim Mr. White stated concerning the publication that had been given in the New Rockford Center with regard to looking for a man that neither Governor Frazier nor Mr. Crawford were to blame but that he had requested the man to look for a suitable person as president for the Agricultural College. Before Mr. Brewer had apparently completed writing the

On the following Monday morning an employe and representative of the board came to my office and said he was going to make a suggestion, namely, that the board members were very fond of Mr. Brewer, and inasmuch as I had asked for an assistant to aid me as food commissioner, if Mr. Brewer was appointed and the correspondence and general work turned over to him, he was confident that the board would not take further action and that this would be a good solution for me. Mr. Brewer had previously applied in person to me for



E. F. Ladd, President of the A. C. and Founder of North Dakota Farmer

resignation, at the suggestion of Mr. Power he was again recalled.

It was now late, nearly 1 o'clock, and the board adjourned. In the afternoon Mr. Brewer came to my office and stated that he had discussed the matter further going to town and that he was confident that it was not the desire of the board to in any way handicap my work in the regulatory department.

the position. The board had already furnished me a man to act as deputy in the administrative work.

No one regrets more keenly than I the dragging of these matters into the public press, but they are beyond my control and will be as long as petty politics dominate and compel subserviency to their demands.

It is said I have too much work. I grant I have plenty to do. It is not

work that injures or kills, but petty annoyances and worry because of such annoyances. Besides, I have a devoted body of loyal workers among my associates in the faulty who have aided me. Again, the legislature in the oil bill provided for a deputy who has charge of all oil work, and this relieves me of any added duty. The railroad commissioners have provided ample aid, a deputy inspector, a clerk and stenographer to handle the routine work. The board of regents at the April meeting granted my request for an assistant in the regulatory work now appointed, and my duty was to organize the work and develop the college as an educational institution.

To the Faculty: Do not for the sake of any one be drawn into this unfortunate maelstrom, for your sake and that of the college. I stand alone, with no one else involved. There has never been a more loyal and devoted faculty than that of the Agricultural College during the past year. Harmony has prevailed; your support came to every undertaking and I place you, without fear of contradiction, as the equal of any faculty of any other college of the same rank and type. Stand for your work, be loyal to the college, stay with it, be honest in your efforts and discuss, not even among yourselves, this unfortunate affair, for by your efforts and with the support of the student body, the educational standard has been, in the past year, much improved, and do not let it be set back.

I am but an incident in the up-building of the college, and as the curtain may be forced down, I say to you, it will surely rise again, and as you have served so may you be rewarded in its future greatness. We all come short of what we would like to do. If at times I have seemed unsympathetic, you may now catch a glimpse of the trials that have made it necessary.

What I am here forced to say is with no feeling of ill will toward any one, and I shall regret if any one is forced to feel otherwise towards me, but petty politics can never be made to mix with the spirit of true education and research. My work and its results I am willing to leave to the will of the common people whom I have endeavored to serve during these years.

FARM HELP

Do You Need Help Now?

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Labor are working thru the United

States Employment Service; Federal, State, and city cooperative systems, State Commissioners of Labor and Agriculture, the State committees on food production and conservation, State agricultural colleges, county agents, county organizations, and local community committees to supply, as far as possible, a farm hand for every vacancy now and at harvest time.

You must make your labor needs known at once

Farm laborers will be sent from outside into a county only to fill actually vacant jobs. We know of no existing labor surplus; farmers should offer

ON THE RANGE

Take me back into God's country.
Turn me loose upon the range,
Give me chaps and spurs and saddle
And a trail across the plains.
Where the coyote barks the loudest
In the foothills of the plains.

Let me guard the herd at midnight
'Neath the silent, starry sky,
An' I'll sing away their fears
Of the shadows passing by,
Where the mesa meets the foothills
And the water hole is dry.

Give me horses for the roundup
An' a rope that'll hold a steer,
'Cause I want to feel the leather
And to gallop without fear
Across the Buck Horn country
And the plains I love so dear

'Tis a land of God's own making
Where the herds are scattered wide,
And the friendship of the prairie
Goes with you as you ride
Out across this dark green sea
With the foothills on each side.

—Patton Gross

liberal wages to encourage the supply.

Your local supply of regular and harvesting labor must be used fully.

Don't count your laborer until he is hired

Don't depend too much on the usual local supply of unemployed men or shifting harvesting crews. Everybody will be busy and kept busy this year.

All local men without jobs will be referred to the farmers who make their vacancies known to the Government.

How Many Extra Hands at Harvest?

Notify your local committee or your county agent today. Tell them how many men you need and when you must have them.

Or get in touch with your State agricultural college or the State farm help specialist representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Deficiencies of labor that can not be supplied from rural and village communities will be referred to the U. S. Department of Labor.

By acting promptly you will help yourself, other farmers, and the nation.

The farm labor problem can not be solved until every farmer's needs are known.

SAFE FARMING

By P. G. Holden of the I. H. C.

Cut Alfalfa at Right Time

Cut alfalfa at the right time. Don't cut alfalfa too early. Don't cut too late. Thousands of ruined fields trace their injury to having been cut at the wrong time. When it is mown off too soon all seems to go wrong with it. It may be that in some way the sap sours in the roots, and the bacteria die.

Be careful not to cut too late in the fall. There should be a good growth eight or twelve inches high left to protect the crowns of the plants thru the winter.

Cut alfalfa when new shoots at the crown of the plant are about two inches high.

Get down on the ground on your knees in your alfalfa field. Separate the stems of the alfalfa at the crown—examine closely. If you see little shoots or sprouts starting from the crown of the plants at the base of the stems, and from the stems themselves, you will know that this is the new crop coming on; that your alfalfa is mature and ready to cut. Get out the mower and cut it, no matter what the weather. These little shoots will be small—an inch or two long, but they will grow very rapidly. In three or four days they will be several inches long.

If you put off cutting, these shoots will be caught by the mower, the tops will be clipped off, and, while you may not realize it at the time, later you will find out that you have cut two crops of alfalfa and got but one.

The result is that the new crop which you have set back by cutting will have to make a new start, and in the meantime weeds will spring up and choke out the alfalfa; and the sun will beat down and take the moisture from the ground and set the alfalfa back, and likely kill it.

Cut alfalfa when new shoots at the crown of the plant are about two inches high.

Do not be afraid to cultivate. After the first year, alfalfa should be harrowed immediately after each cutting. A spring tooth harrow is best for this work; the weeds will be up-

rooted by the sharp teeth, but the alfalfa will not be injured. Frequent cultivation will keep down the weeds and thicken the stand of alfalfa.

Sweet Clover

For many years we have observed sweet clover, melilotus, or bee clover, as it is often called, growing voluntarily under adverse conditions, by the roadside, in fence corners, along the ditches in irrigated sections, and on unoccupied land in nearly every state.

It has been commonly regarded as a weed and a great nuisance, but, in spite of the prejudice against it and misunderstanding regarding its agricultural value many experiments conducted within comparatively recent years to ascertain its adaptability feeding value and effect upon the soil have pretty definitely determined its importance as a farm crop.

Its adaptability to soil and climatic conditions are particularly a strong feature in its favor. It will endure great extremes of temperature and grow on soils too poor for alfalfa and under conditions where other grasses failed to produce a crop before it.

Before condemning sweet clover consider that: It is not a weed; like alfalfa, it is rich in protein; will not bloat cattle or sheep; equal to alfalfa for pasture; is a great milk producer; contains more protein than red clover; is a great soil enriching crop; its roots decay rapidly, adding much nitrogen and humus to the soil; grows and will produce a crop in all parts of the United States; seeds freely in both humid and dry sections; will prevent erosion and grow under conditions where clover and alfalfa fail.

MOTOR CARS

Increase of 43 Per Cent Last Year Over 1915

In 1916 there were 1,067,332 more motor cars registered in the United States than in 1915. This was an increase of 43 per cent. The gross total of registered cars, including commercial cars, was 3,512,996; the number of motor cycles registered was 250,820. The several states collected in registration and license fees, including those of chauffeurs and operators, a total gross revenue of \$25,865,369.75. Of this amount 92 per cent, or \$23,910,811, was applied directly to construction, improvement, or maintenance of the public roads in 43 states.

The figures for 1916 correspond very closely with the annual percentage increase of motor-car registration of the last three years. This yearly increase

has averaged 40 per cent in the number of cars and 50 per cent in revenues.

When viewed over a period of years, the increase in motor-car registration and gross revenue has been remarkable. In 1906 the total state registrations were approximately 48,000 cars, on account of which the several states collected in fees and licenses a total gross revenue of about \$190,000. Only a small part of this was applied to road work. In 1916 the \$25,865,369.75 collected formed nearly 9 per cent of the total rural

road and bridge revenues of the states.

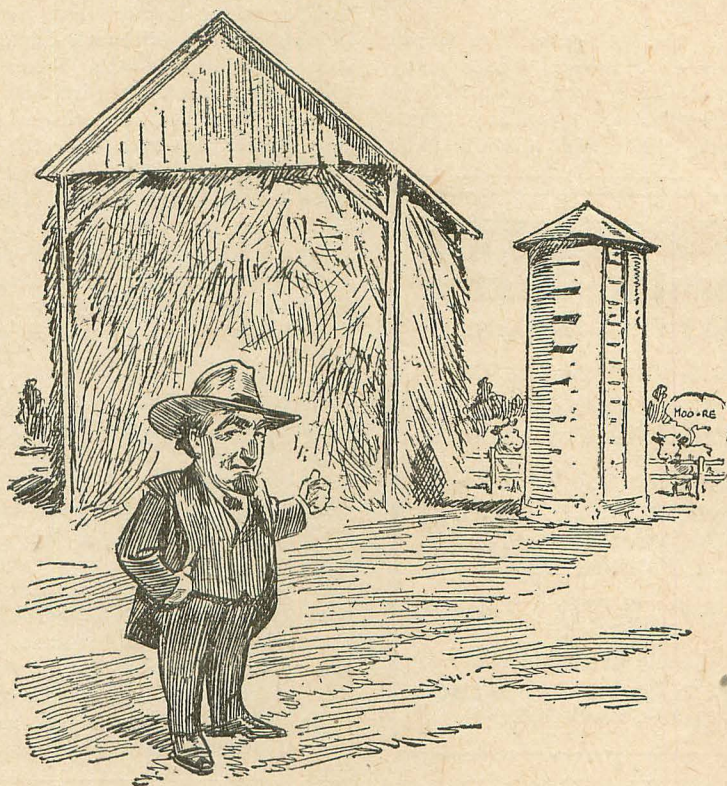
Recent years have shown an increasing tendency to put the spending of the motor-car revenues directly in the hands of the state highway departments. Of the total amount applied to road work in 1916, 70 per cent, or \$16,411,520, was expended more or less directly under the control or supervision of state highway departments. Only 13 states did not exercise any direct control over the expending of the net automobile revenues.

Silo -- The American Root Cellar

W. C. Palmer, N. D. A. C.

The silo is the American root cellar. Stock need succulent feed in winter. In Europe this is largely supplied thru roots. It takes a good deal of hand labor to produce these while silage can be produced with machinery from the time the corn is planted until it is

also has the advantage that freezing does not hurt it, while roots must be kept where they cannot freeze; and the silage also as put up at the present time is cut up fine so it is ready for feeding, while the roots need to be pulped.



A Silo and Hay Mow that Hold the Same Amount of Food

placed in the silo. This is one reason that the silo is used so extensively in America instead of roots.

Feeding trials have been conducted in comparing ensilage and roots as to their value for stock. The results have shown but little difference between these two feeds. The silage

The first silos were used in Europe about a hundred years ago, principally for the purpose of saving beet tops, a by-product in the production of sugar beets. These were mere pits into which the tops were dumped and well packed. The first silos in the United States were erected by Stanley

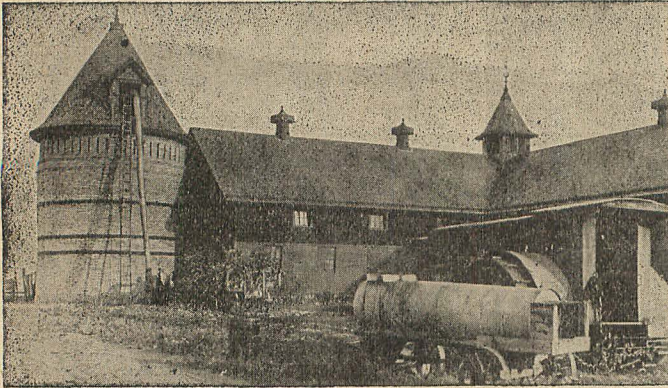
Miles of Michigan. He built two in 1875. These were of stone and heavy construction. Later trials were made with silos of wood, which have proved to be one of the most popular materials, tho at the present time a great many are being built of concrete, cement blocks, hallow tile and brick. By 1882 there were 91 persons in the

all with considerable success. However, corn is the best adapted for this purpose. The alfalfa and clover are apt to produce bad odors unless handled very carefully. The corn that is put into the silo should be nearly ripe as at this time it has the greatest heat value and also produces a sweet silage. It can, however, be

feeding it to sheep while others have had considerable trouble. It needs to be fed in small amounts, say 2 to 3 pounds per day, tho many have been able to feed as much as 6 pounds.

One thing that needs to be guarded against is moldiness as this makes it unfit for feeding. It will not hurt the silage to freeze but it should be thawed out before it is fed.

Silos are increasing fast in North Dakota and especially in counties that have an agricultural agent. Some of these have as high as 50 to 60 silos now that had but 4 or 5 when the



Filling Silo at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

United States who had silos. Three of these were in Wisconsin, which now has about fifty thousand of these structures.

Corn is the main crop that is put into the silo. However, a good many experiments have been conducted in putting in alfalfa, clover, soy beans, sunflowers, millet and sorghums and

put into the silo at any stage but in the earlier stages it produces a sour silage. It should be cut fine, say in half or three-quarter inch sections. In this way it will pack better and also feeds out a little better than when cut coarse. At first the corn was put into the silo without being cut. It was, however, difficult to take out in this condition and was not eaten as well by the stock. The corn can be put into the silo in any kind of weather and in almost any kind of a condition. In case it has been cut too long before putting into the silo so it has a chance to dry, it will be necessary to add some water.

Silage can be fed to practically all animals on the farm. The dairy cow is the one that it has been fed to the most extensively, tho it is relished by young stock. Beef cattle do well on it, but they should be fed smaller amounts. The dairy cow will eat from 30 to 50 pounds per day while beef cattle should receive perhaps half that amount. Small amounts of it can be fed to horses, but it must be remembered that it has about the same effect on them as pasture. Several feeders have had success in

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WOOD, PUMPING, SILAGE
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Northern Pacific Railway

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DAKOTA WELDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

203-5th St. N. : : : FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA : : : Telephone 926

county agent started his work. The American farmer and manufacturer have dotted the country and landscape with silos and by so doing are increasing the feeding value of the crops raised for stock.

SOUTH DAKOTA WANTS FARMERS

The Reclamation Service is cooperating with the state of South Dakota in an effort to settle quickly approximately 10,000 acres of excellent land, the major portion of which is embraced in the Belle Fourche irrigation project. About 3,000 acres are public land now available for homesteaders and with water ready for immediate delivery to each farm unit. The balance is state land and consists of 4,500 acres of irrigable and 3,000 acres of dry land. Both public and state lands are subdivided into units of about 80 acres each.

The lands of the state include some of the choicest tracts in the project, many of which have been held under lease for several years. These farms are surrounded by farms in a high state of cultivation, with excellent roads and first class schools already established.

On July 31 the Department of School and Public Lands, located at Pierre, South Dakota, will hold a public auction sale at the court house in Belle Fourche, at which time these farms will be opened to purchase. The terms of sale are favorable, one-fourth of the purchase price in cash, the remaining three-fourths as follows: One-fourth in five years, one-fourth in ten years, and one-fourth in fifteen years, with interest at 5% payable annually. The appraised value of these lands ranges from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

Detailed information concerning the public lands may be obtained by addressing the Project Manager, Newell, South Dakota. Full particulars concerning the state lands, terms of sale, etc., will be forwarded upon request by Department of School and Public Lands, Pierre, South Dakota.

The Government and State lands offer an excellent opportunity for men of moderate means and experience to acquire a home. The cost of preparing the land for a crop of wheat, flax, oats, or corn, is slight owing to the level character of the country and the absence of heavy growth. The Belle Fourche Valley is located in western South Dakota north of the famous Black Hills. It is surrounded by vast areas of free range, and is noted as one of the great stock raising regions of the Northwest.

SEED CROP INSPECTION

H. L. Bolley, Botanist and Plant Pathologist, N. D. A. C. and Experiment Station

With a view of locating a large supply of high quality, improved or pedigreed seeds for the crop of 1918, a force of the Department of Plant Pathology of the Experiment Station and of the Pure Seed Laboratory will soon go on the road to aid farmers in every way possible to recognize admixtures in the fields which they expect to harvest for seed for sowing purposes. Every possible effort will be put forth to aid those who are growing seed for sale as seed to feel assured that that which they are saving will be of good quality.

Under the law the Seed Laboratory authorities have been listing seed grain for a number of years. Tho the amount listed has increased yearly, it has been impossible to list enough good seed to satisfy the demand. Requests come for such seed in carload lots. Very few farmers are able to supply such requests under present conditions because of mixtures of varieties, weeds, disease infection, or other controllable troubles.

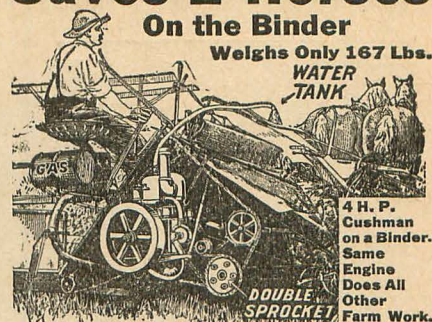
If the Seed Laboratory had, during last summer, been able to get into closer touch with more growers so that they could have early prepared their seed for listing, the service to the public could easily have been much greater.

We are now planning the routes for the field inspectors so that they can cover the largest number of fields with the least expenditure of funds.

Those who expect to grow seed of any kind for sale as seed should let us know the variety and acreage, the location, and their full address at the earliest possible moment. Give rural route box, railway station, distance and direction of farm from the station. Address Botanist and State Seed Commissioner, Agricultural College, N. D.

Saves 2 Horses On the Binder

Weights Only 167 Lbs.



Cushman Binder Engine

For All Farm Work

The 4 H. P. Cushman is the original and successful Binder Engine. Thousands are in use every harvest—saving horseflesh and saving grain.

It saves a team, because engine operates sickle and all machinery of binder, leaving horses nothing to do but pull binder out of gear; also takes away side draft. Therefore, two horses easily handle 8-foot binder in heavy grain.

It saves the grain, because it runs at uniform, steady speed, putting grain on platform evenly, allowing platform and elevator canvas to deliver it to packers straight, and thus it is tied without loss, saving a large per cent of the natural waste of binder.

It saves the crop in a wet season, because slipping of bull wheel or slowing up of team does not stop the sickle, and it never clogs. You can cut wet grain same as dry.

It saves time because you can move right along all the time in heavy grain without killing the horses, and with no choking of sickle, elevators or packers.

It saves the binder, because it operates at same regular speed all the time—no jerking of machinery by quick stopping and starting of team or when bull wheel drops into a rut. That's what tears a binder to pieces. With a Cushman Engine your binder will last twice as long. Write for book with complete description.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 881 N. 21st St. Lincoln, Neb.

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65c Per Roll for the best one ply roofing, 108 square feet, nails and cement included. No matter what you need in prepared roofing, I can supply you direct at net factory prices.

Send for Big Roofing Book and FREE Samples and be convinced.

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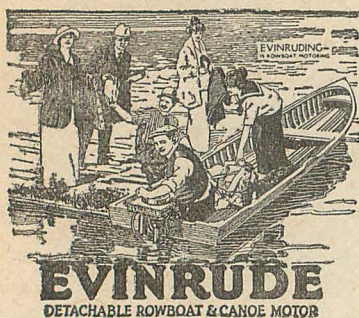
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Always ready to take you
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In Flywheel Type. Au-
tomatic Reverse, more
speed and power.

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Send for Literature
Over 83,000 sold—used by 25 Gov'ts.

HOME MADE PICTURE FRAMES

An idea in the picture frame line which worked out very successfully, was this: The carpenter left several strips of hard pine flooring about three inches wide. By planing off the tongue and whittling off one side of the groove I got some pieces of well-grained wood with a very good rabbet on them. A five-cent glass cutter enabled me to cut some old window glass to fit the frames I made, and some green paint, thinned to about the consistency of city milk, rubbed in with a rag, made a stain which allowed the grain to show thru. A black stain which looks all right was simply liquid shoe polish applied as above.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EMPLOYEES TO GET ANOTHER BONUS

Employees of the Northern Pacific Railway and the Northern Express Company who receive less than \$3,000 a year, and whose wages are not fixed by contract, will be paid another bonus of 10 per cent of their wages for the six months period beginning July 1st and ending December 31st. This announcement has just been made by President J. N. Hannaford and affects approximately 20,700 employees along the line and in some large cities in various parts of the country.

Where service should not be continuous, due to reduction of forces, the bonus will apply to wages earned during the period of continuous service since July 1. This is the second bonus announced by the Northern Pacific Railway in the last two months

to be paid to unorganized employees and follows a wage increase which took effect last October.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1917.—A summary of the July crop report for the State of North Dakota and for the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates (and transmitted thru the Weather Bureau), U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Corn

State: July 1 forecast, 12,400,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 13,515,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 3,120,000,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 2,583,241,000 bushels.

All Wheat

State: July 1 forecast, 75,700,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 39,325,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 678,000,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 639,886,000 bushels.

Oats

State: July 1 forecast, 65,700,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 53,750,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 1,450,000,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 1,251,992,000 bushels.

Barley

State: July 1 forecast, 33,500,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 26,738,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 214,000,000 bushels; production last year, (December estimate), 180,927,000 180,927,000 bushels.

Flaxseed

State: July 1 forecast, 7,770,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 8,137,000 bushels.

United States: July 1 forecast, 17,000,000 bushels; production last year (December estimate), 15,459,000.

Prices

The first price given below is the average on July 1 this year, and the second the average on July 1 last year.

State: Wheat, 135 and 94 cents per bushel. Corn, 125 and 79. Oats, 58 and 31. Potatoes, 204 and 74. Hay, \$9.60 and \$7.40 per ton. Eggs, 27 and 16 cents per dozen.

United States: Wheat, 220.1 and 93.0 cents per bushel. Corn, 164.6 and 75.4 cents. Oats, 68.9 and 40.4 cents. Potatoes, 247.9 and, 102.3 cents. Hay, \$14.56 and \$12.90 per ton. Cotton, 24.7 and 12.5 cents per pound. Eggs, 28.3 and 19.7 per dozen.

JUST PUBLISHED How To Run An Automobile

By Victor W. Page, M. S. A. E.

Price \$1.00

178 Pages

72 specially made Engravings



This treatise gives concise instructions for starting and running all makes of gasoline automobiles, how to care for them, and gives distinctive features of control. Shows the control groups of all popular makes of automobiles and describes every step for shifting gears, controlling engine, etc.

It is impossible to get the greatest efficiency out of a car until you know every point in running, caring for and adjusting the machine. In this new book just the problems you are up against are solved in a way that you can easily understand, and so that you can immediately turn to your car and apply the knowledge.

A book every one has been looking for. Fills a real need among motorists, dealers, chauffeurs, repairmen and all who must handle different makes of cars.

ADDRESS: NORTH DAKOTA FARMER, : : LISBON, N. D.

Timely and Helpful Suggestions

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and Tumors successfully treated
(removed) without knife or pain.
All work guaranteed. — Come
or write for free Sanatorium book
Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM
3023 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

EMPTY TIN CANS A MOSQUITO NURSERY

The empty tin can is a mosquito nursery. Investigate any pile of tin cans whether in the backyard or in the dump heap and a number of them will be in a position to catch and hold water every time it rains. This makes an ideal place for mosquitoes to breed. The empty tin can should have a few holes punched in the bottom before being thrown away. Else it may send forth swarms of mosquitoes, which often accounts for them when it seems there is no place for them to breed.

SHEEP LIKE CLOVER

Sheep relish sweet clover and make rapid gains when pastured on it. Care must be taken to see that pastures are not overstocked with sheep as they are likely to eat the plants so close to the ground as to kill them. This is especially true the first year before the plants have formed crown buds. Yellow biennial sweet clover probably will not suffer from this cause as much as the white species, because the plants make a more spreading growth and are not likely to be eaten so closely to the ground.

They are very active and easily frightened which is taken advantage of as follows in case of bad attack: Spread straw on the leeward side of the field, then let several persons provided with branches, move over the field slowly with the wind waving the branches vigorously; when the beetles reach the straw, set fire to it. They can be poisoned but it takes more poison to kill them than the common potato bug. Lead arsenate is best as it is cheaper, sticks better and longer and will not burn the foliage as Paris green is apt to when applied strong enough to kill them. Of the lead arsenate paste use 4 to 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water and of the dry 2 to 2½ pounds. Of Paris green use 3 pounds and 4 to 5 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water. The larvae of the blister beetle live on grasshopper eggs. This usually results in the blister beetles being the most abundant in a year following a good supply of grasshoppers. They are good travelers so may come for a considerable distance.

OLD FASHIONED POTATO BUG

The old-fashioned potato bug or blister beetle is reported in the southwestern part of North Dakota. The body of this bug is about three-fourths inch long and the six legs are about the same length. The body is black tho some have three yellow stripes on the wing covers. They eat potatoes, alfalfa, clover, peas, beans, caragana trees, beets and a few other plants. They usually come rather suddenly and in considerable numbers.

THIN THE VEGETABLES

Garden seed is usually planted quite thick to make allowance for poor germination and adverse conditions. This makes thinning necessary. Radishes can be thinned when big enough to eat. Beets should be thinned to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row; carrots and parsnips to 3 and 4 inches apart and cabbage to 8 to 12 inches apart. Successive thinnings can be made of beets, lettuce, carrots, etc., and those thinned out used for the table. Letting the vegetables grow too thick stunts the growth a good deal the same as weeds. To secure good results give each plant the room that it needs. The closer the plants grow, the more rain or watering will be required.

REPAIR REAPING MACHINERY NOW

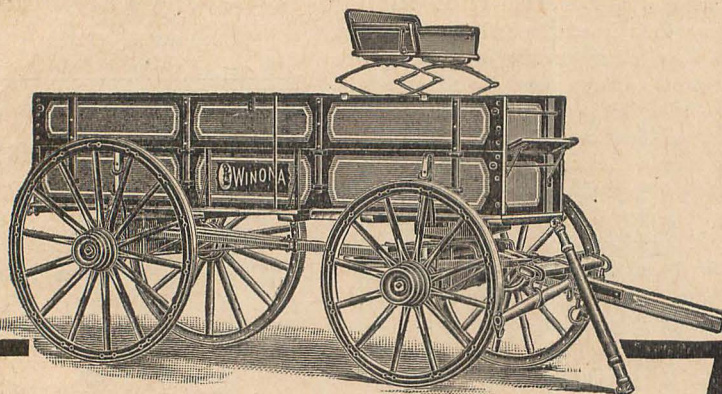
Now is a good time to put the binders in readiness for harvest if it has not already been done. If repairs are needed and the dealer does not have that particular piece in stock, there will be time to send for it. (Due to the high prices of iron and iron products and the difficulty of getting them as well as of shipping them may result in there being less extras on hand than usual.) New machinery will be scarce, high priced and difficult to get. Oftentimes a binder that may be regarded as worn out can be put in good condition by putting in a few new bearings and a few other new parts.

Save on a TRACTOR!

Guaranteed by Galloway!

Has everything you want and demand on a tractor and saves you money, because you buy direct from the manufacturer. 12 full H. P. on draw bar, 20 H. P. on belt, four-cylinder, water-cooled, long-stroke, modern motor. By actual test requires only 13.3 per cent of motor's power to propel itself, delivers at the draw bar 86.7 per cent of the motor's efficiency. Pulls easily three 14-in. bottoms 8 to 9 in. deep in clover or timothy sod. Unexcelled for road building. Will do any portable engine job.

FREE Book Write tonight for the book that tells all and explains my money-saving system. **William Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO.** 985 Galloway St., Waterloo, Ia.

The Wagon that's Built for Service

WINONA Wagons are built to make good in hard, steady road and field use. Extra strong where extra strength is needed. Made from "bone dry", time seasoned oak and hickory, ironed "for keeps."

WINONA FARM WAGONS

OUTER bearing axles prevent breakdowns. Clipped gears, strongest wheels in the world. Bent, double-riveted Felloes. Strongest Skeins, Poles and Hounds. Substantial extra cleated Boxes. Durable painting.

Write for Catalog F showing different styles of Winona Wagons with details of their unequalled construction.

WINONA WAGON COMPANY, Winona, Minn.

ENCOURAGE AND MAKE USE OF THE SPIRIT OF PLAY

Playground Games, 10 cts. Rules for playing the more common games of the school ground. Game of Times, 15 cents. A help in teaching and learning the tables and simple factoring. Davies Number Cards, 25 cents. All possible combinations. For all grades. In boxes. Westland Phonic Cards, 25 cents. Busy work for primary grades. An aid to sight reading. Fundamental Operations of Arithmetic, 15 cents. Invaluable for rapid work in numbers. Uncle Will's Magazine, The Rotary, 50 cents. Unique. Has personal element. 20th year. North Dakota Speller. 40th M. For 5th-6th, and 7th-8th Grades, 15 cts each. Trial, both 25 cts. Westland Educator, Box F. - - - - - **Lisbon, North Dakota**

CARE OF HORSE IN HOT WEATHER

In hot weather the horse should be given special attention. The horse when sweating is using up water fast. If the horse is worked hard on a real warm day it should have a liberal supply of good water. From morning till noon and from noon till evening is a long time to go without water on a real hot day, for the horse as well as for man. If water can be carried to the field and the horses watered in the forenoon and afternoon but especially in the afternoon, they will be in better condition to do good work and they will be less likely to be affected by the heat. Care in feeding will also keep the horse in better condition to resist the heat. In real hot weather it pays to give the horses frequent breathing spells as it is easy to injure the horse on a hot day so that its capacity for work is reduced for weeks.

HEIGHT TO CUT SWEET CLOVER

If the first crop of Sweet clover is cut too low the plants are killed. When cut 12 to 14 inches high a good second resulted. These results were secured in a trial at the North Dakota Experiment Station in 1916. The sweet clover sends out its second growth from the stem. The buds form in the angle between the stem and the branches. If all the branches are cut then all the buds from which new growth can come will be removed. The lower the branches come out, the lower the first crop can be cut without killing the plants.

ERADICATING WILD OATS

How to get rid of wild oats is a question that is coming to the North Dakota Experiment Station in many letters. The following suggestions are offered: Take wild oats at their weakest point which is that they can only grow from seed. If they are not allowed to go to seed that is the end of them. Wild oats growing in grain ripens before the grain is cut, fall on the ground and if not buried by plowing or discing they will dig themselves into the ground by means of their twisted awns. Grain growing does not hit the weak point of the wild oats but rather gives them a boost. Crops that are cut for hay clean out the wild oats the quickest and easiest, as they are cut before the wild oats ripen seed.

The cultivated crops such as corn and potatoes are good wild oats killers if they are given clean cultivation. A little hand pulling will be required to

get those that the cultivator misses. Rye is a good crop for cleaning out wild oats. Wild oats if buried deep enough will grow the next year if plowed up. So even if one side of the furrow slice is cleaned the other side may be full of wild oats seed. There

are two ways of cleaning the other side. (1) Do not plow the land for at least two years and three is better and the wild oats will have rotted. (2) If it has to be plowed then use one of the cleaning methods given above.

Canada's Liberal Offer of Wheat Land to Settlers



is open to you—to every farmer or farmer's son who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is much higher but her fertile farm land just as cheap, and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land Sold at from \$15 to \$20 Per Acre

The great demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Where a farmer can get over \$2 for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre he is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming in Western Canada is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising.

The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is now an unusual demand for farm laborers to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

W. E. BLACK, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N.D.
Canadian Gov't Agent.



DURUM WHEAT WANTED

We are in the market for a few cars of choice

DURUM WHEAT also MILLET SEED

In either car lots or small shipments. Mail samples for our bid.

FARGO SEED HOUSE

Fargo,

North Dakota

When writing the advertisers kindly mention the N. D. F.

Reboring and Grinding of Cylinders

This is the time to fit up your steam engines and gas tractors for the coming season

We can rebores and grind your cylinders, fit new oversize pistons and rings, make and fit new crank pins, straighten shafts, bore and bush gears and clutches or do any kind of machine work. Refue boilers and replace stay bolts. We carry in stock all sizes of stay bolts, patch bolts, bracket bolts, rivets, boiler flues, stay-bolt taps and boiler taps, shafting, shaft hangers, cast iron pulleys, woodsplit pulleys. Write and let us quote prices on any work you have.

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P. O. Box 295.

Telephone 554 W.

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Remittance may be made by draft, check,
money order, or stamps if it will accommodate.

Vol. 19 JULY, 1917 No. 1

Volume nineteen.

Waste not, want not.

The farmer receives no benefit from
Congressional pork.

Double your stock of poultry and
increase your food supply.

Present indications point to a crop
fully twice the size of last year's.

Many an illness and even death
may be avoided by keeping the milk
clean, cold and covered.

The Government has evidence that
the I. W. W. are being financed by
German agents. Both are certainly a
menace to the country.

Can every possible fruit and vege-
table. Sugar is not necessary. The
sweetening may be done later when
money is easier and the fruit is to be
used.

The population of North Dakota is
now 726,042, a gain of 26% since
1910. People will choose the com-
munity that is safest for the raising of
a family.

After last year's experience farmers
will make sure of a supply of good
seed, enough for two years' crops.
This applies to garden seed as well as
field seed.

The farmer ought to appreciate the
value of the weekly rural press. He
should take advantage of its advertising
columns in disposing of his surplus
livestock and seed grain.

We plead for more sheep in the
state. In the United States there are
3,000,000 less sheep than in 1910.
What a mistake was made by dispos-
ing of those sheep simply because at

the time there did not seem to be a
big profit!

Thanks to the efficient work of
President Ladd the people of the
State were given timely warning
against the poisonous beans shipped
in thru Canada. Tho there were
several cases of poisoning no deaths
have been reported. Watch for the
light yellowish color and the fine
lines radiating from the eye.

According to Director Cooper, if
the yield is $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, it re-
quires one hour of human labor and
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours of horse labor to raise a
bushel of wheat. As the yield is more
or less, the cost per bushel is de-
creased or increased in about the same
proportions

Fortunately for the State enough
opposition arose to defeat the plan of
making an agreement with the A. W.
U. After the experiences in past
years with that aggregation, the less
the farmers of the State have to do
with them the better. "Millions for
defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Read carefully the statement by
President Ladd. Note his assertion
that "one party or group in the past
has not been one whit better than an-
other." It is hard enough to battle
against one's avowed enemies without
having to guard against the intrigues
of false, self-seeking champions.

The Efficiency Commission of North
Dakota is busy providing for laborers.
Report at once to the member in your
township your needs. **Don't** put it
off until the grain is ripening in the
field. **Don't** wait until the machine
is hauled into the grain before you do
your repairing. **Don't** fail to order
twine in ample time.

Even if there were the best crop
ever produced there would still be no
danger whatever of over-production.
The only danger to the farmer is the
fixing of a price by the Government
too low for a fair profit. The farmer
is willing to feed the country and even
a part of Europe, but "the laborer is
worthy of his hire."

The manufacture of farm machinery
should be fostered and controlled just
as much as the making of munitions.
It is just as important that farm labor
and farm implements should be given
transportation as soldiers and muni-
tions of war. Fill the soldier's stom-
ach as well as his cartridge belt. He
is not efficient if either is empty.

Have your own "elevator." There
is every indication that transporta-
tion facilities will be inadequate to
take care of the crop. Construct
storage buildings now before the rush
of harvest. Provide for a car short-
age and do it now. A granary having
the capacity of 1200 bushels can be
erected by two men in two days at a
cost of \$75.

Europe is teaching us to use rabbits
for food. They are exceedingly pro-
lific and mature rapidly, and are both
palatable and nutritious. The Belgian
hare is the best breed and can be ob-
tained for \$2 to \$5 a pair. Give the
young folks a start, supply them with
literature on the subject from the De-
partment of Agriculture, then note
how soon they will be supplying the
family with meat and the town mar-
ket as well.

The National Guard has been mo-
bilized and is already mustered into
Government service. As these young
men leave for the training camps we
should be deeply impressed with the
responsibility that rests upon us who
remain at home. When the country
is calling for men it takes considerable
courage to stay by the farm and do
one's bit quietly and without flourish of
trumpet. We sincerely hope that an-
other season will see the end of the
conflict, but it devolves upon every
one to plan for a long and bloody war.

WE STRIVE TO MERIT THIS

Very seldom do we publish the kind
words received. However, the follow-
ing communication breathes such a
kindly spirit of cooperation and ap-
preciation of our efforts to publish a
clean, scientific farm paper, that we
take pleasure in passing on his letter.
It is a delight to publish a paper
bringing a message of uplift rather
than inciting enmity and breeding
class hatred.

N. D. F. Farmer,
Lisbon, N. D.
Dear Sir:

I herewith send you 75 cents for
subscription (extension) and am also
sending you several names and ad-
resses, on other side of this letter. I
hope that everyone of them will be-
come regular subscribers to your
valuable paper, as it is one of the
cleanest little papers I have ever read.
It should be in every North Dakota
home, especially the farm homes.

Hoping that you will grow big and
strong, I remain,

Yours very truly,

EDWARD KLEBAUM,
Egeland, N. D.

Livestock Department

FARM AND STOCK NOTES

N. J. Shepherd

Clean culture means easy culture.
Right planning saves time and labor.
Regular feeding makes animals more content.

Bare soil loses nitrogen; covered soil absorbs it.

The best composted manure produces the best results.

With a variety of stock one can utilize all food products.

The manurial value of foods corresponds with their nutritive value.

A straight fence is the most economical as regards room and material.

Concentrated foods should always be fed with those more bulky.

Decaying organic matter in the soil adds to its warmth.

A high selling price does not lessen the cost of production.

Less fences, large fields and long furrows are sources of economy.

Best breeds do not insure the most profits without proper treatment.

As a rule cheap inferior goods are unsatisfactory and expensive in the end.

Well-oiled machinery requires less power to run it and wears less.

When you are your own customer you save the middleman's and retailer's profit.

A number of old or unthrifty ewes will often make a material difference in the possible profits.

The successful man is the man that knows how to make the best of his conditions.

It is a pretty good practice to haul manure where wanted when the first opportunity offers.

Early maturity is simply impossible if the animals are stinted while they are forming bone and muscle.

When the expense for supplies is reduced to the minimum much is done in making the farm profitable.

Good feeding has much to do with early maturity but the foundation for it lies in the breed.

Farming is a business and to make it pay one must put business methods into the labor he performs.

The same work can be done much more quickly and with less worry if it is done systematically.

An excess of any kind of food fed to an animal beyond its capacity of digestion and assimilation is a waste.

Dairying keeps a man right on his job the greater part of the time, but no more so than any other successfully conducted business.

The manufacture of dairy products on the farm removes less fertility from the farm than the manufacture of any other products which may be mentioned.

The cost of production of any product is what determines the profit, the actual investment involved is the prime factor in fixing the cost of production.

The business of the dairy cow is to produce and reproduce, and the manner in which she accomplishes these things stamps her in the profitable or unprofitable class.

The milking qualities of a cow are the result of inherited tendencies, but at the same time they can be materially stimulated with the right kind of feed and care.

The trained farmer must not only know how to make the soil produce abundantly but he must also know how to manage all of the farm's processes and activities with economy.

There is one rule in stock raising that may be steadily and safely followed without deviation. It is to push all stock to its full growth as rapidly as possible and sell as soon as marketable.

If a cow is to be a valuable asset in the dairy it is essential that she should be a good milker. Provided she yields a large quantity of rich milk it does not matter very much how she is bred.

Diversification merely for the sake of a variety will hardly be profitable. The crops selected should be needed in the general plan of rotation. There should be a profitable reason for growing every crop selected to complete the rotation.

When a cow is milked completely each time her capacity to produce the maximum quantity is maintained and she will get the habit of transforming her food into milk and butterfat instead of so much into fat and growth.

With all stock exercise tends to develop the muscles and has a tendency to produce lean meat and not fat. The foundation of lean meat is the natural growth of the animal while the laying on of excessive fat is a cultivated tendency.

Some cows by nature are more persistent milkers than others. The



Purebred Registered
**HOLSTEIN
CATTLE**

During the fiscal year ending April 30 1916, there were reported to the Advanced Registry Office of the Holstein-Friesian Association, 11,868 short time official records, over one-half of which were by heifers with first or second calves. The average seven-day production of these 11,868 animals was 401.1 lbs. of milk, containing 3.53 per cent of butterfat. These figures emphasize the fact that Holstein merit is based, not on individual records, but upon the wonderful uniformity of high productiveness of the purebred Holstein cow. There is big money in the big "Black and White" Holsteins.

Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets
Holstein-Friesian Association of America
F.L. Houghton, Sec'y Box 267, Brattleboro, Vt.

ENVILLA STOCK FARM

Cogswell, N. D.

Will quote you special prices at any time on Angus Cattle, Feeding and Breeding Sheep, Shetland Ponies, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Wolf Hounds, Collies, Rat, Bird Dogs and other breeds, Angora Cats. All varieties of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pheasants, rabbits, ferrets. Pets. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers.

Bixby's Red Polls

My herd bull, J. D. Merryweather, No. 24396, is the son of J. D. Millie, A. R. Grand Champion cow at Minnesota and Montana, in the 1915 show-ring and won the milk and butter contest with Guernseys, Jerseys and Brown Swiss competing with records of 600 pounds butterfat. J. D. Millie weighed 1280 pounds at thirty months old, and is full sister to the World's Champion two-year-old heifer. J. S. BIXBY, : : LISBON, N. DAK.

Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm

has some first class D. S. Polled Durham Bulls for sale. Price reasonable.

H. A. STRUTZ, Prop.

Thompson, : : : : North Dakota

For Correct Guernsey Type and High Production,
Secure the Blood of

MAY KING OF LINDA VISTA (A. R.)

It Breeds On and On. His grandson,

GOLDEN NOBLE OF THE LAKES,

with five May Rose Crosses and 37% the blood of Golden Noble II (AR), was 1st. prize, junior and grand champion; his son, Starlight's Excel-sior of J. D. was first prize, and senior champion, headed the first prize breeder's herd, won first for get of sire, sired the junior champion female and the first prize calf herd, at the Canadian Calgary Industrial Exposition (1917).

JEAN DU LUTH FARM

Duluth, : : : : Minn.

Holstein Calves

10 heifers, and 2 bulls, 15-16ths pure, 5 weeks old, nicely marked and from heavy milkers \$20.00 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

PERCHERONS

If you want a real good young stallion or mare you should come to my barn. You can buy at a lower price at the barn than anywhere else. All home raised and used to Dakota conditions. A square deal guaranteed.

Wm. Steinbach, : : New Rockford, N. D.

Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE to buy

Shetland Ponies

FOR THE CHILDREN

Write your wants to

DR. J. A. H. WINSLOE, COOPERSTOWN, N. D.

most profitable is not the one that gives the largest flow in the beginning and then goes dry long before the year closes. The more moderate milker that gives a steady flow for a long period is the most profitable cow for the dairyman.

SHEEP ON THE FARM

With proper care and attention a flock of 25 or 30 ewes can be kept at very little expense, and they will prove of inestimable value in freeing the farm from weeds and adding something to the farm income. In addition to providing a considerable supply of wholesome food for the farm table, there will be a surplus for sale, and an additional item of revenue in the form of wool.

Many farmers make a practice of buying ewes in the fall, breeding them and selling the lambs the following

summer. Such ewes can be carried thru the winter on wheat and rye fields if not pastured too closely, or on clover hay with some roots and a little linseed meal. If the clover hay is not available, corn fodder may be used as roughage, in which case it should always be supplemented with bran or linseed meal. Lambs should come early and should be taught to eat as soon as they are old enough. Give lambs access to corn by providing a creep thru which they can go without allowing the ewes to follow.

For farm purposes the black-faced ewes are more popular than the others, altho good results can frequently be obtained from the white faced ones. In buying ewes, be sure that they stand well on their feet, have good straight backs and good mouths. Ewes that have broken teeth or teeth that are badly worn down should not be bought. As a rule, a sheep has

The two principal drawbacks to the sheep industry in the farm states are dogs and stomach worms. The dog nuisance can be obviated to a great extent by placing dog-proof fences around the pastures. The United States Forest Service has had excellent results in protecting sheep from coyotes and wolves by building fences constructed in the following manner: A barbed wire is first stapled to the posts right on the surface of the ground. Three inches above this is placed a panel of close-woven wire, 36 inches high, and above this two strands of ordinary barbed wire. Care should be taken to see that there are no openings between the ground and the lowest barbed wire. An inclosure made in this manner, into which sheep may be turned at night, is inexpensive, and dogs will not get thru it. Most of the damage by dogs is done at night.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

One Cent a Word

Small advertisements will be classified under appropriate headings at the low price of one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany all orders. Each initial or number must count as one word. TRY IT HERE.

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY HEIFER AND BULL CALVES. Choice selected promising dairy calves, practically pure Holstein and pure Guernsey, but not registered, nice color. \$20.00 each, all express paid to any point in North Dakota and adjoining states. Order two, you will be so well pleased you will want more.—Meadow Glen Yards, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

FOXES WANTED: 100 young reds, also old ones.—High class July and Walker Fox Hounds for sale. Guaranteed to please or money refunded less express charges. Ross Brown, McFall, Ala.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
FREE CATALOG KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers, any time. Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D.

WANTED: Man to wear fine suit, act as agent. Big pay, easy work. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 501, Chicago.

Send for free list of Bargains and Exchanges in Farms, lands, businesses, any kind, anywhere. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oregon & California Railroad Co. grants lands. Title to same vested in United States by Act of Congress Dated 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil. Climate, rainfall, elevations, etc., postpaid, one dollar. Grand Lands Locating Co., Bx 610, Portland, Oregon.

If you have livestock to sell, you can reach a buyer thru the ad columns of the N. D. F.



North Dakota Grown Sheep

one pair of permanent incisor teeth when it is 1 year old, two pairs when it is 2 years old and three pairs, or a full mouth, when it is 3 years old. A full-mouthed ewe, if the teeth are in good condition, can be used for breeding with good results altho she may be as much as 5 years old. Never buy a ewe that has a broken mouth—that is, with teeth that have been broken off or lost.

None but a pure-bred ram should be used. It is not necessary to have a show animal, but a strong, vigorous buck is essential. Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, and Hampshire rams sire excellent mutton lambs, and these breeds are recommended for the farm states. A suitable ram can be bought for \$8 to \$20.

The presence of stomach worms is a very serious drawback. The young lambs become infested with them by eating grass to which the worms have attached themselves, the eggs being deposited by the mature sheep. It is therefore desirable to keep the lambs on land on which the mature sheep have no run, and if possible, in cases of bad infestations, to keep the lambs away from the mature sheep as much as possible.

In the farm states the farmers will find it to their best advantage to regard the wool from the sheep as a by-product, and direct their principal attention to the production of lambs and mutton for the table.

JOIN THE SHEEP CLUB

To Be Organized In Every State of the Union

A Boys' Sheep Club in every State of the Union is the plan of the Bradley Knitting Co. of Delavan, Wis. The object of this plan is a worthy and patriotic one, the purpose being to increase the supply of sheep and wool.

Boys in every State under this plan can secure a flock of bred ewes which should ultimately form the basis of many farm flocks.

They have printed for free distribution, a 16-page booklet on the care of sheep. This is edited by Mr. Anthony Gould, of the American Sheep Breeder. Any boys interested in sheep or who desire to enter the contest, will be mailed a copy of this valuable booklet for the asking.

A NEW MINNESOTA CHAMPION GUERNSEY COW

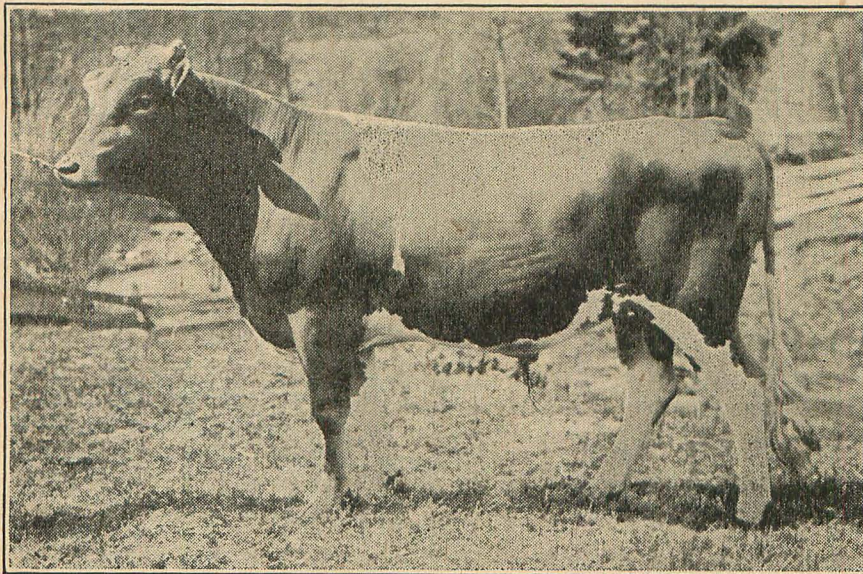
Starlight's Contrast 33439 A. R. 2521 has just completed a record of

two year old record of 461.6 pounds of fat, she met with an accident which affected the right front quarter of her udder in a way that eventually caused its loss.

In the senior three year old class, Starlight's Contrast 33439 produced 13999 pounds of milk and 682.49 pounds of butter fat. At that time it was the state record for a Guernsey cow, any age, and she still holds the record for the senior three year old class in Minnesota. With her third calf she was not put on test but did excellent work in the herd.

The sire of Starlight's Contrast 33439 was Starlight's Excelsior 7992 A. R. one of the first herd bulls owned in the Jean DuLuth herd and at a time when but few pure bred females were kept. He sired three pure bred daughters in the herd, all of which have been state champion Guernseys when the records were made.

Starlight's Contrast 33439 and her two half sisters, Starlight's Fern 21567 and Starlight's Coley 33440 have made two records each, averaging 649.26 pounds of fat. She was bred by Jean Du Luth Farm and made all of her records there.



Golden Noble of the Lakes 37991 Senior yearling May Rose Guernsey bull. First prize, junior and grand champion Canadian Exhibition Calgary, 1917. First prize junior and grand champion Red Deer. Owned by Jean Du Luth Farms, Duluth Minn. His first three dams average 714 pounds fat (official). First prize junior and grand champion Edmonton, July 11, 1917.

17701.9 pounds of milk and 811.11 pounds of butter fat, making her Minnesota champion Guernsey cow of all ages. The record was made as a six year old with her fourth calf and made with but three-fourths of an udder. During the latter part of her junior

DAIRY INDUSTRY OR BEEF TRUST

By Wm. T. Creasy, Secretary,
National Dairy Union

At this writing the 65th Congress

has done nothing relating to oleomargarine legislation, tho there have been 3 bills introduced by the oleomargarine interests. One on April 4th by Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, known as Senate Bill No. 294. The title of the Bill is: "A Bill to reduce the tax on oleomargarine." This Bill assesses a tax of one cent a pound to be paid by the manufacturer on every pound or part of a pound package of oleomargarine. This bill would reduce the 10 cents a pound tax on colored oleomargarine to one cent a pound, and increase the tax on uncolored oleomargarine from one-fourth of a cent a pound to one cent a pound. The bill has only one short section and mentions no other changes.

Congressman Sabath, of Missouri, on April 24th, introduced a bill, entitled: "A bill to change the name of oleomargarine to butterine, and to change the rate of tax on butterine; to protect the consumers, dealers, and manufacturers of all kinds of butterine against fraud; and to afford the Bureau of Internal Revenue more efficient means for the detection of fraud and the collection of the revenue." This bill contains 14 sections, and repeals the acts of August 2, 1886; the act of October 1, 1890, and the act of May 9, 1902. It taxes all oleomargarine, whether colored or not, one cent a pound. It requires that all butterine be put up in $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 pound bricks, prints, or rolls, with the word butterine indented on the surface thereof, and that the container shall also be stamped with the word butterine. It permits all stuff previously known as oleomargarine (which means any kind of grease) to be mixed together with extracts, and certain mixtures, with cream-butter, or with milk. In short, this butterine can be made of anything and then colored to look like butter. It provides for a \$500 manufacturer's tax, a \$50 wholesaler's tax, and \$6 for a retailer. This bill has the earmarks of the Beef Trust, its object being not to cheapen the imitation butter, but to make it possible to get more money from the consumer for an inferior product.

Congressman Aswell, of Louisiana, introduced a bill, entitled: "A bill to authorize agricultural colleges and experiment stations to investigate and to teach the science and art of manufacturing and using oleomargarine, and to exempt such colleges and stations from the imposition of special taxes and the payment of taxes." He intends to change the work of our agricultural colleges from that of teaching soil conservation to that of conserving the fortunes of the Beef Trust. We understand that a few of the agricul-

tural colleges bit at this "sucker bait." A better heading for the bill would be: "A plan to destroy American agriculture and the conservation of the soil, in order to increase the price of imitation food products to the consumer, for the benefit of the meat monopolists."

The Agricultural Committee of the National Research Council, which I understand is an adjunct to the National Defense Council, has a resolution asking that all restrictions be removed from oleomargarine, on account of the scarcity of powdered skimmed milk. How ridiculous this reasoning! but it shows the activities of the Beef Trust and its allies.

On account of the war every kind of scheme is being devised at our National Capitol to further the interests of monopolies, under the pretext of conserving and increasing our food supply, while in reality their ultimate effect will be to do the reverse. We know it is a very busy time for the farmers, but they should keep their United States Senators and Congressmen informed that they will not stand for any such legislation. Write at once, because something is liable to turn up at any time, in fact we understand it is the intention of the Beef Trust to push their oleo legislation at this session, and may possibly try to add it to the Revenue Bill. Prompt action is needed. Write and wire.

Save yourself the price of a horse by providing him with a blanket.

Put straw hats on the workhorses during August and insert a wet sponge in the hat.

Groom, rub and brush the legs well before leaving the team for the night.

A lame foot will be pointed forward when the horse is at rest. If two feet are sore, they will be pointed alternately.

Simply dipping the hoofs into a pail of water every day will do wonders to keep the horse's feet in growing condition.

Animals bred in line for several generations carry with them not only an ability to do a certain thing but an instinct to use all their powers to do that thing well.

In feeding stock during the winter, variation in their food often helps to stimulate a sluggish appetite so that often the gain goes on more rapidly and consequently at less cost than it would otherwise.

It is not the fat, plump sows of the herd that make the best brood sows but rather the long bodied more vigorous animals that show quality and have good grazing and feeding powers.



Poultry Department



A ONE-MAN POULTRY FARM

Michael K. Boyer

The hardest question to answer, and one that is repeatedly asked the poultry editor every year, is "Can I make a living from poultry?" How can any one tell? There are more men in this world that make good servants than there are make good masters. There are men who are ideal as helpers, but utter failures to engineer the work.

Not all men are fitted for poultry work. Too many undertake it with the mistaken idea that it is the easiest occupation in the world, and that "Watchful waiting," instead of energy and brains, is all that is needed. There are men who have been failures all their lives and now rush to the poultry ranks for salvation. Why should they succeed? Is poultry culture the haven for drones and misfits?

What is a living? Some men live and are contented on two dollars a day, while others are continually hard-up on ten times that amount.

There is no question about the profitableness of poultry farming. There are no more staple articles on the market than poultry and eggs. It is a cash business, and good managing soon creates a regular income. But business principles must be applied. The expenses must be kept down. There dare be no extravagance. Too much responsibility must not be assumed. All things being equal, a man with just enough poultry (and no more) to keep him busy, without the cost of hired help, can make a good living.

How many fowls can one man take care of? On the Hammonton farms are kept from 600 to 1500 head of stock each. They are mostly White Leghorns, and kept in large flocks which is the saving of considerable labor. Where pen matings instead of flock matings are employed, not more than 600 fowls can be properly cared for. Incubators and brooders are used on all the farms.

Hired help is a risky proposition unless the owner works with the help, and is practical himself. Besides hired help cuts into the profits.

One-man farms should be started on a small scale. Fifty or one hundred hens, with the proper number of males, is a large enough start. From these can be raised the future stock. It will take two or three years to get

the plant in proper shape so a regular income can be maintained. The size of the plant must be gauged by the ability of the operator. No more stock should be kept than what can be easily handled. To establish a plant that will keep a man at high tension continually will sooner or later "spring a leak." It should always be remembered that quality and not quantity is of most importance. Fifty good birds will bring better returns than double the number of good, bad and indifferent.

A system must be adopted. I never knew of a poultry farm to fail upon which a system was well established. System saves labor; it saves money; it saves anxiety. The man who adopts system performs his labors in clock-work fashion. A time for everything and everything on time. That's the idea.

Saving steps is a great item in a one-man plant. For that reason continuous houses are to be preferred. Where houses are scattered over several acres too much time and energy are lost in going to and fro attending to the work.

Having the plant piped so that the water supply is always convenient is another item worth considering.

In short, economy in labor should be as closely studied as economy in other expenses.

LICE

Wage war on lice. Use a good coal-tar preparation. Paint along cracks and crevices, in nest boxes and on roosts. Repeat every week until no more trace of them, and then get into habit of using remedy every month. Coal-tar products not only destroy vermin, but they disinfect buildings, destroying what disease germs may be around.

Keep premises clean, do not allow droppings to accumulate longer period than a week and use tobacco stems for nesting material.

Unborn lice in nits are not reached by insecticides, hence this may be why so many fail.

A warm sunny morning is the best time to apply the grease remedy to a lot of lousy chicks. It's bad to grease when cold and wet. But if too liberal with grease at any time, you will kill the chicks as well as the lice.

Lime is a very efficient preventive of lice and mites. Scatter on floor

after cleaning and use whitewash plentifully on walls and roosts.

The free use of kerosene or crude petroleum on roosts, dropping boards, in the cracks, and around nests will exterminate mites.

Don't fight mites on the hen. Get them before they leave the roosts and walls. They go on the hen only to eat.

FIGHTING DISEASE

If disease is discovered promptly isolate all birds showing the least sign of being unwell.

Cold and Roup.—Disinfect the drinking water as follows: To each gallon of water add the amount of potassium permanganate that will remain on the surface of a dime.

Chicken Pox.—Apply a touch of iodine and carbolated vaseline to each sore.

Gapes.—New ground and vigorous cultivation of it will often remedy this trouble.

Scaly Legs.—Apply vaseline to the affected parts and after 24 hours soak in warm, soapy water. Repeat treatment until cured.

Diarrhea in Hens.—Feed in which there is a liberal mixture of low grade wheat flour or middlings is good for this trouble.

Bowel Trouble in Chicks.—Well boiled rice mixed with a little finely ground or crushed charcoal will often check this costly trouble

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN COMES FROM LAZY ANCESTORS

"The jungle fowl, from which all our modern breeds of chickens have originated, laid from twelve to fifteen eggs a year when in its wild and natural state. With years of selection, we have succeeded in developing from this low producing fowl a type of bird the chief function of which is egg production," says C. S. Anderson of the Colorado Agricultural College. "Our present-day Leghorns, and carefully selected fowls of several other breeds, lay close to 300 eggs annually, and in the course of a lifetime more than a thousand eggs.

"An average hen of the egg type breeds will lay in a year's time five times her body weight in eggs. Taking the standard weight of eggs as twenty-four ounces per dozen, this means an egg every three days during the year. To accomplish this the hen must consume nearly thirty times her body weight in feed.

"The hen also has a market value when she is no longer an egg producer. Comparing the total marketable products returned for one hun-

dred pounds of digestible matter consumed, the hen ranks second only to the cow among all our common farm animals."

HOW TO KILL AND BLEED POULTRY FOR MARKET

Grasp the chicken, when killing, by the bony part of the skull. Do not let the fingers touch the neck. Make a small cut with a small, sharp-pointed knife on the right side of the roof of the chicken's mouth, just where the bones of the skull end. Brain for dry picking by thrusting the knife thru the groove which runs along the middle line of the roof of the mouth until it touches the skull midway between the eyes. Use a knife which is not more than 2 inches long, one-fourth inch wide, with a thin, flat handle, a sharp point, and a straight cutting edge.

At least 30 per cent of all the poultry coming into the New York market is completely bled. Much of it is so badly bled that it results in a loss of from 2 to 5 cents a pound, as compared with the corresponding poultry which has been well bled. Aside from the bad appearance of incompletely bled chickens, their keeping properties are very inferior. The flesh loses its firmness sooner; its flavor is not so good; the odor of stale flesh and finally of putrefaction comes sooner; and in every way the product is more perishable.

A very large proportion of the unsightly poultry in our markets aside from the rubbing and tearing of the skins, is caused by an incomplete removal of the blood. This is evidenced by red dots which frequently occur where the feathers have been removed, especially over the thighs and wings, or by the small veins, which mar the appearance of the neck. Generally it is the neck which shows most plainly the presence of blood in the fowl, or that a wrong method has been used in cutting the blood vessels in an attempt to empty them. The neck is the first part to discolor, becoming first red, then bluish red or purple and finally green as aging progresses.

Poultry Screenings

Exercise is a great egg tonic.

The laying hen consumes more food than the one not laying.

After the second year the value of the hen as a winter layer decreases.

Don't dose a well animal to keep it well. Let well enough alone.

When fowls become indifferent to their surroundings they are too fat and it is time to be on the lookout for disease.

The secret of early sitters is early layers. Those hens that laid all thru the winter are the ones that want to sit in February and March.

There may be such a thing as luck in the poultry business, but "keeping everlastingly at it" is what characterizes the successful poultry raisers.

Roup has several forms, some of which are incurable, such as consumption. It is also laborious to handle affected fowls. The most advisable plan is to destroy every one of them.

Confine a chicken in a corn crib, with nothing to eat but corn, and it will starve to death. It is quite certain that it will not do well without grit and insects, and it should have some exercise.

Barred Rocks, Best 1917 Breeders. Hens, \$1; cocks, \$2. Order early. Must be sold to make room for new stock. Great bargains. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Laurel Hill Farm, Westby, Mont.**

BIG MISSOURI ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Three choice pens. Five eggs from each pen for \$1.50. Blue Ribbon Strain, heavy winter layers. **J. C. Guyer, Mandan, North Dakota.**

PURE BRED S. C. Buff Orpington Eggs for hatching thru May and June. \$1.25 per 15. **Mrs. Lydia Skeels, Westby, Mont., Box 72.**

EGGS for Hatching from our prize winning Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and Single Comb Black Minorcas. \$2.00 per 15. **Peter H. Levey, Fountain, Minn.**

EGGS. PURE BRED S. C. W. Leghorn. Golden, White, Partridge, and Silver-laced Wyandottes. Rose Comb Island Red. Guineas. Runner and Pekin Ducks. Setting \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. B. Turkey, nine \$2.50. All eggs prepaid.

JOSIE ZENG

Walnut Grove, : : : : Minn.

White and Columbia Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and S. C. White Leghorns Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale. **MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 27, Hammononton New Jersey.**

FOR SALE. Purebred Barred Rock Hatching Eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15; \$7.00 and \$11.00 per 100. No cockerels left. **Laurel Hill Farm, Westby, Mont.**

Hatching Eggs from a good strain of Pure Bred S. C. Rhode Island Reds, 15 for \$1.50; also a few Cock Birds and Cockerels for sale. **E. N. Hedahl, Mercer, N. D.**

FOR SALE. Well Bred Up R. C. Reds. First prize winners; cockerels, \$1.25. **Mrs. John Henderson, Bx 228, Beulah, N. D.**

PUREBRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs. One setting of 13, \$7.75 100 eggs, \$4.50 prepaid. **Otto L. Albertson, Nunda, S. D.**

White Langshan eggs, \$3.50 setting, F. Runner Ducks \$1.50 setting. **Selma Shanander Dayton, Iowa.**

FOR SALE. Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Eggs and baby chicks **Mrs. Thos. Brady, Lansford, N. D.**

Quality White Rocks

Hatching Eggs and Stock in season. We have the Best. O. A. Barton, Valley City, N. D.

School and Home

VACATION STYLES FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sailor Suits, Military Suits and Overalls the Order of the Day

Gingham a Leading Fabric

Overalls

This might almost be called an age of overalls, for with gardens, defense leagues, girl and boy scouts and the hundred and one other activities which are calling girls and boys this summer, overalls fill a practical requirement. Do not make the mistake of thinking that the overalls boys wear and the overalls girls wear are the same! Oh, no. Girls' overalls are made rather full and bloomer-like, some of them have blouses attached and are large enough to put over an entire frock if required to do so. Of course, khaki is the material considered the most desirable for these garments whether for boys or girls, but very often gingham and galatea are used when the boys are small and when the girls wear them in the house.

I saw a very practical overall apron today made of rubberized cloth and covered with serviceable blue and white gingham. It consisted of full romper-like bloomers and a bib with straps which crossed over the shoulders and buttoned to the bloomers in the back. The back of the bloomers and the lower edges were fulled on elastic. This is to be pulled on over the small girl's or boy's clothes to keep them dry when playing near the water. I thought to myself that it would make a splendid soap-bubble apron.

In the accompanying illustration is shown a small boy attired in practical overalls. He looks ready for weeding his garden, for fishing or doing any of the other duties of life

Overalls are not the only thing the young folks wear this summer, even tho I have mentioned them first. For little boys are suits of military cut, made of galatea, linen, chambray and khaki. Trimly cut like the coat of a uniform, the little coat boasts of two breast pockets, with laps, two side pockets, and a belt. The trousers are, of course, short. Sailor suits, which small boys not connected with the navy often look upon with disfavor,

have become very popular with the younger generation this season. If one is too young to be a member of the navy he need not to be too young to look as tho he did. White linen and navy-blue serge are the materials for this type of suit.

Coats, even for very little boys, have a decided tendency toward the military, either in cut, trimming or color. Covert, in shades, varying from gray to brown and having brass buttons is very popular just now.

A great deal of crepe de Chine is being used for children's frocks and even rompers this year. It is a ma-



terial which launders well and is cool and dainty in appearance.

Altho gingham as a material has been devoted to children these many years, it seems as tho the use of it among the grown-ups has given it a stimulus in children's clothes. There never has been a season when there have been prettier ginghams for children than at the present time. Yellow, green and pink plain ginghams are made up of themselves or are combined with plaids, checks and stripes in which one or the other of the colors is a part of the color scheme. Yellow is especially popular. It is often embroidered with shades of brown, old rose and green, or with blue or some other contrasting but harmonizing color.

The charming little dress shown in the sketch is made of yellow gingham and trimmed with a doubled organidie collar and embroidered in coral-pink, brown, green and black.

Embroidery on Children's Frocks

Children's dresses are trimmed with a great deal of hand embroidery. Wool is so effective that it remains popular even for summer clothes, but many people have preferred to use mercerized cotton or silk in its place. When embroidery is spoken of, it is not necessary to think of anything that will take a great deal of time, for the modern embroidery is very simple indeed. The darning-stitch is a great favorite and is used to give the effect of shadow embroidery; the lazy-daisy-stitch is quickly and easily done and is effective in coarse wool or cotton. Braiding is very fashionable. Sometimes braiding designs are stitched with coarse thread on the upper or lower part of the machine, which every woman considers easiest, and is wonderfully attractive. I saw a charming little frock of lawn not long ago with a lattice-work design around the bottom, the lower edge of sleeves and on the front. A spray of flowers running thru the lattice was worked by hand, but the lattice itself was done with machine-stitching.

Cross-stitch is a wonderfully effective embellishment to children's frocks and is very easily and quickly done.

NEW SLIP-ON FROCKS THE ESSENCE OF SIMPLICITY

They are Made Without Fastenings of Any Kind

Interesting Summer Lingerie

There is something new under the sun in feminine attire! The agitation for simplicity in dress which has been interesting certain designers and many women of fashion is responsible for a new type of frock which is adjusted without buttons, hooks and eyes, snaps or any kind of fastenings.

The model is developed in black satin with a white satin collar, and facings of white satin for the long pocket extensions at the sides of the skirt. The belt of black satin is adjusted separately over the casing on which the dress is drawn up at the waist-line. Altho the lines of dresses have been absolutely straight, for the most part, the boufant effect at the hips seems to be growing in importance more and more. Sometimes it is acquired by soft drapery cleverly handled, and sometimes by pocket extensions as in the model shown here.

In the second sketch is a morning dress of chambray with collar and cuffs of white pique edged with hand-embroidered scallops. This is another of the simple slip-on dresses. The skirt is pleated at the waistline in soft, un-



© McCall

stitched pleats. In some models the straight gathered skirt is featured.

HOUSEHOLD DEVICES

Homemade Labor-Saving Conveniences Which Reduce the Housewife's Work and Cost But Little.

A number of labor-saving devices which will lessen the housewife's work may be constructed quickly and easily. The following contrivances actually being made and used by women county agents in the field and by the women who are working as their demonstrators in connection with the extension work, south, States Relations Service, can be made on the farm during spare time:

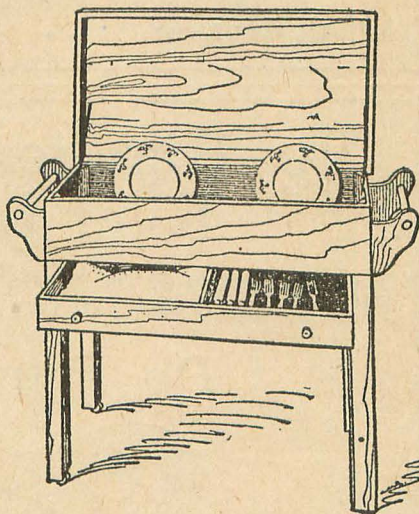
Scrubbing Chariot

The "scrubbing chariot" consists of a comfortable padded frame on rollers which enables the housewives, in wiping the floors, to do the scrubbing with more ease and comfort and save a great many steps. This may be built at a very small cost, the material needed consisting of a three-quarter inch plank, 20 by 10 inches, 2-inch strips for the sides, which should be 8½ inches long by 4 inches

wide, and a front piece of the same material 20 inches long and 4 inches wide. An ordinary soap box can be used for this by cutting down the size to about 5 inches high and knocking out one side. The padding for the bottom of the chariot may be made of burlap. Tack this around the inside of the chariot and place the whole thing on four rollers. Place a soap dish on one side and a little rack for the scrubbing brush on the opposite side. This contrivance, it is estimated, costs about 47 cents.

Combined China Closet, Serving Table, and Roller Tray

Another step-saving device made by the members of the demonstration club mentioned is a roller tray wagon. This convenience comprises a china closet, serving table, and roller tray all in one. This device was built by using a box 5 inches deep for the top, and placing it on 4 wooden posts for legs. Dimensions: Top of table 31½ inches long by 16½ inches wide and 29



Combined china closet, serving table, and roller tray.

inches high, and a serving compartment 5 inches deep. The top of the table is put on hinges and straps or small chains fastened to it to keep the top from falling back too far when opened. The bottom of the serving compartment is 5 inches below this top. Around the sides of this compartment are little screw hooks on which the cups may be hung. In the compartment, which may be lined with white oilcloth, is space for serving dishes for six. Below the serving compartment is a drawer which is divided in the center by a one-half inch strip. One side is used for the linen and one side for the silver. The side used for the silver is lined with blue outing flannel because this serves the same purpose and is cheaper than felt. A spool was cut into halves to make the knobs for the drawer and a

pair of these knobs was placed on each side so that the drawer could be used from either side. The legs were square pieces of wood 1½ inches square with rollers. Old rubber-tired wheels from toy wagons or discarded baby coaches may be used. This is an improvement because the tray rolls noiselessly. In some cases the legs from old tables can be used in place of having these made. At each end two brackets were placed so that the table could be pushed or pulled. When the soiled dishes were taken to the kitchen and washed, they were placed in this serving compartment with one handling only, the lid placed down and the roller tray rolled into the dining room, with the dishes, and silver ready for setting the table at the next meal. It is not necessary to put them away because they are out of the dust when the top is down. The estimated cost of this convenience is:

Dry goods box.....	\$0.25
1 yard blue outing flannel.....	.10
1 remnant white oilcloth.....	.15
2 hinges.....	.10
4 rollers.....	.15
1 can of mahogany stain.....	.30

Total.....\$1.05

With a small doily and a vase of flowers this roller tray answers the purpose of a serving table and makes a very attractive piece of furniture.

Folding Ironing Board

Another step saver that may be added to the list is the folding ironing board and cover. This device, which is hinged to the wall, is always ready and in place. It may be hooked up against the wall out of the way when not in use. The leg is hinged to the board and falls flat when the board is lifted. With it down and in use, the leg is not in the way, and skirts may be ironed without any lifting or changing. The directions for making follow:

Ironing Board

Length, 57 inches; rounded at free end. Width, attached end, 15 inches; free end, 10½ inches. Leg, 58½ inches, to be changed to suit height of board; attached to board 11 inches from free end.

Board to be attached by hinges to the wall 33 inches from the floor. For use by a person above average height, the board should be higher, which will necessitate a longer leg. Board to be made of thoroly seasoned wood 1½ inches in thickness.

Cover

Pad: Any heavy material such as cotton flannel or a partially worn-out blanket. Cut shape of board, allow-

ing 2 inches on each side and end. Bring extra 2 inches to underside of board and tack firmly and smoothly in place.

Ironing sheet: Unbleached muslin (homespun). Cut shape of board, allowing 4 inches on sides and end and hem all around. Attach tapes on opposite sides about 10 inches apart. Tie the sheet on with these tapes. Make two sheets.

The cover and sheet may be left on when putting the board up by allowing sufficient space when adjusting the button or screw hook and eye which holds the board in place.

NORTH DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED GROWERS—TAKE NO- TICE

H. L. Bolley, Secretary, N. D.
Improved Seed Growers' Association

The North Dakota Improved Seed Growers' Association is perfecting its plans now for the Seed Contest to be held next winter. This contest has attracted considerable attention in the past and hundreds of samples have been tested and listed for sale as seed thru this contest.

The plans this year call for a slight change in that only a fair sized mailing sample is to be sent in—not a peck in former years. There will be no display of the samples, as this entails too much work for the help available under present conditions. In all other details the Association will adhere to its regular rules and methods of scoring and awarding of prizes.

This contest is held for the purpose of getting good seed grain located and for helping those who have it to get into touch with those who wish to buy it for use on the land. The Association membership is becoming better known every year as a medium thru which good seed can be secured. This is to the benefit of the public as well as to the growers. We want to put as many buyers in touch with the growers of improved or pedigreed seed as we can and this is only limited by the number who have their fields inspected and send their seed to the Pure Seed Laboratory for testing.

Now is the time to get your application in for membership and for a pure seed expert who will inspect your fields for weeds, plant diseases, and admixtures to see if the growing condition of the crop will result in good seed. If the inspector finds the field in good condition he will notify you to send in a sample to the laboratory for germination and purity test and if it then fulfills the laboratory requirements, the seed will be listed for sale

and if a member of the Improved Seed Growers' Association, you may compete in the annual contest. The field crop inspectors will also show you how to purify your field so as to get started in the growing of pure seed. The routes of the field inspectors are now being made out. All who desire field inspection or plan to enter the seed contest or want seed of any kind certified and listed should send in their

full address now. Address State Seed Commissioner, Agricultural College, N. D.

RASPBERRY SHRUB

Four quarts of red raspberries to one quart of vinegar; let stand four days, then strain. To each pint of juice add one pound of sugar. Boil twenty minutes. Bottle, and keep it in a dry, cool place.

NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOL LAW

For the first time since 1911 has the State published a volume of the School Laws, and not until 1919 will another edition be printed by the State.

WOULD YOU KNOW

For what reasons a pupil may be suspended or expelled?
Whether one is allowed to read the Bible in school?
What branches must be taught every day?
For what purposes the school house may be used?
Who may vote on school matters and what are the voters' qualifications?
How schools may be consolidated?
What recourse one has if he is not satisfied with the ratings of the examining board?
Whether free text-books may be adopted without a vote?
What to do when a pupil or parent disturbs the school?
What provision is now made for transportation of pupils?
How pupils may be compelled to attend school?
Whether children may be employed in stores and factories?
How a certificate may be revoked?
What the law is regarding drinking cups, fire escapes, hitching posts, school libraries, pension fund, accredited diplomas, etc.?

THEN ORDER A COPY OF THE LATEST SCHOOL LAWS
Price, post paid, 35 cents, including the 1917 Enactments

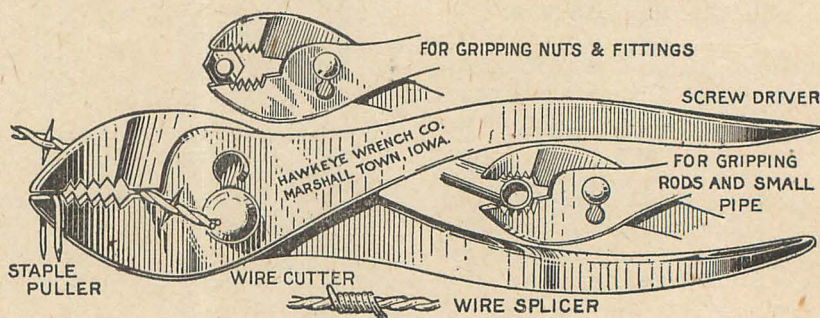
W. G. Crocker,

Lisbon, North Dakota

No Handier Tool Was Ever Invented

For the home or on the farm. Note the different uses.
The identical tool you pay 35 cents for at the hardware.

Do You Want It?



North Dakota Farmer, Two Years		\$1.50
Six-inch Nickel Plated Pliers		.35
		\$1.85

North Dakota Farmer Two Years and Pliers, Only **\$1.10**

THE PLIERS WILL BE SENT POSTPAID.

Note: If preferred a pair of self-sharpening shears will be substituted.

North Dakota Farmer

LISBON,

NORTH DAKOTA

UNCLE SAM'S THRIFT THOUGHTS

Suggestions by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Monday

Here is an appetizing way to use that meat left from yesterday's roast, Madam Housewife.

Meat Pie

Cut meat into fairly small pieces. Stew in sauce-pan with a little water, left-over gravy or soup, salt to taste, and such seasoning vegetables as onions and celery, if desired. Thicken liquid with flour. Line backing dish with biscuit dough, pour in the meat filling, cover with biscuit dough and bake in a medium oven.

If the quantity of meat is small, a little macaroni or diced potato may be added.

Such pies to be at their best must be well seasoned.

Tuesday

What are you going to do with that half bottle of left-over milk in your refrigerator?

The cream has been taken off but there is good food value in what is left.

Nourishing Milk Gravy

(Enough for family of two adults and three children. Reduce proportions if for smaller number.)

One pint skim milk; one-fourth cup flour; two level teaspoonfuls butter or cooking fat; one-half teaspoonful salt.

Melt butter or other fat in sauce-pan. Add flour and salt mixed. Blend. Add milk gradually. Heat, stirring constantly until thick.

Flavor, if desired, with any left-over minced meat or fish which may be on hand, or minced ham or a slice of broiled bacon, crumbled.

Serve on boiled hominy, samp, rice, potatoes, macaroni, or slices of corn or other bread, or toast.

Wednesday

Don't throw away stale bread.

It can be used in many ways in preparing your family's meals.

Breakfast Rusks

Dry or slightly toast slices of bread and ends of loaves on the back of a stove or in a slow oven. Crush with rolling pin and serve the fragments with milk or cream and sugar, and fruit, if desired, as a breakfast food.

This product closely resembles some commercially prepared breakfast foods and is obviously less expensive.

A large amount of good food in potatoes including most of the valuable mineral elements, is wasted by ordinary methods of peeling. Baking "in the jackets" also means a loss (if the jacket is not eaten) since much of the

meat of the potatoes sticks to the stiffened skin and is discarded. Here is a good suggestion offered for reducing the discarded portion of the potato to a minimum.

Thursday

An economical Way to Peel Potatoes.

Drop washed potatoes in a vessel of rapidly boiling water and allow them to remain 10 minutes. Remove and strip the thin skin as when potatoes are peeled after thoro cooking by boiling. The potatoes will still be practically raw and may be handled like raw peeled potatoes in preparing any dish, as scalloped, French or German fried potatoes, potato chips, etc.

One excellent way to cook the skinned potatoes is to bake them. The entire potato, including the thin, golden brown crust may be eaten.

This recipe for economical peeling of potatoes was furnished by a housewife.

into milk soups, stock soups, sauces or gravies and give an appetizing flavor.

Sunday

Have you left-over cereal mush from breakfast, and meat left from yesterday's dinner?

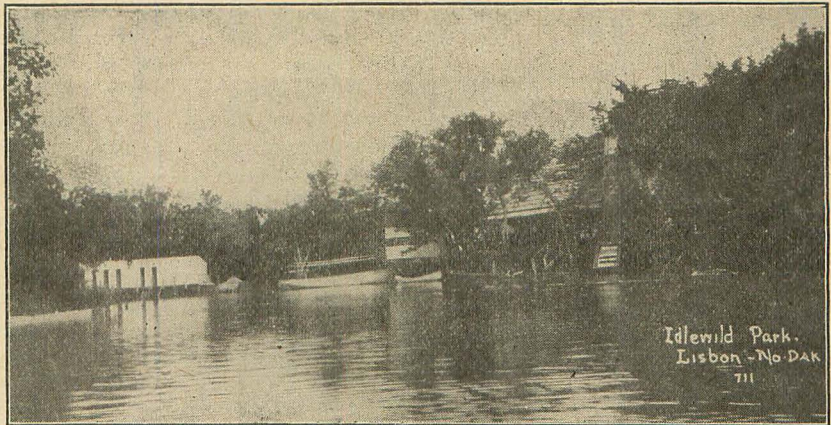
Combine them, and make an appetizing luncheon or supper dish.

Scalloped Cereal and Meat.

Place alternate layers of cold cereal (cut or mashed into fragments) and minced left-over meat in a baking dish. Make the top layer of minced meat and bread crumbs. If the mixture is too dry, pour over it enough milk to moisten. Place in medium oven until heated thru and browned a little on top.

QUESTIONS EVERY MOTHER SHOULD ASK HERSELF

Did each child take about a quart of milk in one form or another?



Idlewild Park Near Lisbon, a Popular Summer Resort of Southeastern North Dakota

Friday

Are you wondering how you can use that left-over fish?

Scalloped Fish and Hominy.

Place in a baking dish alternate layers of boiled or steamed hominy (hulled corn) seasoned to taste, and minced fish with thickened milk sauce. Have a layer of fish on top and sprinkle over it bread crumbs. Place in oven to heat thoroly and brown the top.

Rice, macaroni or potatoes may be used in this recipe in the place of hominy.

Saturday

Do you throw away "ham gravy" or bacon fat, because it is too greasy for ordinary use?

Here is a way to make it blend into soups or gravies instead of floating as a greasy layer on top.

Stir into each two tablespoons of melted grease one-half tablespoon of flour. The mixture will blend easily

Have I taken pains to see that the milk has been handled in a clean way?

If I was obliged to serve skim milk for the sake of cleanness or economy, did I supply a little extra fat in some other way?

Were the fats which I gave the child of the wholesome kind found in milk, cream, butter, and salad oils, or of the unwholesome kind found in doughnuts and other fried foods?

Did I make good use of all skim milk by using it in the preparation of cereal mushes, puddings, or otherwise?

Were all cereal foods thoroly cooked?

Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap.

Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Ask for

Daisy Fly Killer

Sold by dealers, or 6 cent by express, prepaid, \$1.00

HAROLD SOMERS, 180 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Was the bread soggy? If so, was it because the loaves were too large, or because they were not cooked long enough?

Did I take pains to get a variety of foods from the cereal group by serving a cereal mush once during the day?

Did I keep in mind that while cereals are good foods in themselves, they do not take the place of meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables?

Did I keep in mind that children who do not have plenty of fruit and vegetables need whole-wheat bread and whole grains served in other ways?

Did each child have an egg or an equivalent amount of meat, fish, or poultry?

Did any child have more than this of flesh foods or eggs? If so, might the money not have been better spent for fruits or vegetables?

If I was unable to get milk, meat, fish, poultry, or eggs did I serve dried beans or other legumes thoroly cooked and carefully seasoned?

Were vegetables and fruits both on the child's bill of fare once during the day? If not, was it because we have not taken pains to raise them in our home garden?

Did either the fruit or the vegetable disagree with the child? If so, ought I to have cooked it more thoroly, chopped it more finely, or have removed the skins or seeds?

Was the child given sweets between meals, or anything that tempted him to eat when he was not hungry??

Was he allowed to eat sweets when he should have been drinking milk or eating cereals, meat, eggs, fruit, or vegetables?

Were the sweets given to the child simple, i. e., unmixed with much fat or with hard substances difficult to chew, and not highly flavored?

Was the food served in a neat and orderly way and did the child take time to chew his food properly?

TO CAN WITHOUT SUGAR

Fruit for use in pies or salads or as stewed fruit can be put up or canned without the use of any sugar at all, according to the canning specialists of the department. They, therefore, advise those who, because of the high price of sugar, have been thinking of reducing the amount of fruit they put up, to can as much of their surplus as possible by the use of boiling water when sugar sirup is beyond their means. Any fruit, they say, may be successfully sterilized and retained in the pack by simply adding boiling water instead of the hot sirup. The use of sugar, of course, is desirable in the canning of all kinds of fruits and

makes a better and ready sweetened product. Moreover, most of the fruits when canned in water alone do not retain their natural flavor, texture, and color as well as fruit put up in sirup. Fruit canned without sugar to be used for sauces or desserts must be sweetened.

Canning Fruits Without Sirup

Can the product the same day it is picked. Cull, stem, or seed, and clean the fruit by placing it in a strainer and pouring water over it until it is clean. Pack the product thoroly in glass jars or tin cans until they are full; use the handle of a tablespoon, wooden ladle, or table knife for packing purposes. Pour over the fruit boiling water from a kettle, place rubbers and caps in position, partially seal if using glass jars, seal completely if using tin cans. Place the containers in a sterilizing vat, such as a wash-boiler with false bottom, or other receptacle improvised for the purpose. If using a hot-water bath outfit, process for 30 minutes; count time after the water has reached the boiling point; the water must cover the highest jar in container. After sterilizing remove packs, seal glass jars, wrap in paper to prevent bleaching, and store in a dry, cool place.

If you are canning in tin cans it will improve the product to pluge the cans quickly into cold water immediately after sterilization. When using a steam pressure canner instead of the hot-water bath, sterilize for 10 minutes with 5 pounds of steam pressure. Never allow the pressure to go over 10 pounds.

SAVE THE BABY

By the State Public Health Laboratory, University

Do you know that over one-fourth of all babies die before they are one year old?

Do you know that one-fifth of these deaths happen in July?

Hot weather alone does not kill babies. Death comes most frequently from the effect of hot weather upon the food which they eat.

Remember, there is no better food for babies than mother's milk. If you can, nurse your baby—not oftener than once in two hours; when the baby is over three months old, every two and a half hours; when five months, every three hours.

Give the baby all the cool, boiled water it wants. Boil the water for twenty minutes. Let it cool in a covered jar. Never leave the water uncovered. A quart fruit-jar will

hold enough for a day's supply. Have it fresh every day.

Babies often cry because they are thirsty, or because they are getting too much food, or because they are hot. Dress the baby, in as few things as possible on hot days. A little band of cotton and wool to absorb the perspiration, a petticoat and a thin dress are enough. On hot days leave off the dress. See that the legs and arms are left free to the air.

Do not wean the baby unless the doctor orders it, and follow his advice regarding the preparation of the milk for the bottle baby. Do not feed it on coffee, beer, syrups or solid food.

Bottles, pitchers and brushes, used to prepare the milk, should be perfectly clean. Dirt in the milk may make the baby very sick. Prepare enough bottles in the morning for all the feedings of each day. Place a stopper of clean absorbent cotton in each bottle. Keep the bottles in a separate ice-box, or in a special place in the ice-box. Milk must be kept cool if it is to remain fresh. Bottles should be boiled in soap water at least once a week.

Teething is a natural thing for a baby, and will not make it sick if it is properly fed and kept clean. Teething is not harder in summer than in winter. The second summer need be no worse than the first summer.

WOMAN'S PLACE

Woman's place is in the home. Her job's to cook and sew and now and then to set out plants and watch the flowers grow. She has to mend the children's clothes and keep their noses clean, and spend what leisure time she has in running the machine. But now, when guns and regiments are surging all about, the woman's place is in the home, she hasn't found it out.

She's cultivating garden truck to keep the wolf away, she's making Red Cross bandages on every second day. She's tabulating census sheets till twelve o'clock at night, to give her sons and husbands time to go learn how to fight. And all the while she's figuring upon the first good chance of going with the rest to nurse the fighting men in France.

Woman's place is in the home; all men will swear to that. She ought to stick around the house, or, anyway, the flat. But now the country's gone to war, and there's so much to do, she's buckled in with all her might to help the country thru. And when you see the courage that is shining in her face perhaps you'll own it's just as well she doesn't know her place.

—New York American.

Seasonable Receipts

Mrs. Sadie Baird, Editor

HOW MUCH TO PREPARE

Aspic and other jelly molds—1 quart to 6 or 8 people.

Lemonade or fruit punch—10 quarts to 50 people.

Frappe and sherbet—2 to 3 gallons for 50 people (varying with the manner of serving on account of melting).

Coffee—25 to 40 cups to a gallon.

Chocolate—25 to 30 cups to a gallon, one-half pound of chocolate.

Whipped cream—1 quart will yield 25 spoonfuls.

Loaf sugar—1 pound for 25 people.

Berries—7 to 10 quarts for 50 people.

Sugar for berries—2 pounds for 50 people.

Olives are computed by number to suit an occasion. There are 200 to 210 in a quart bottle.

Chicken or turkey—25 pounds dressed for 50 people. Most roasts weigh 2 to 2½ times more raw than net weight of meat after roasting.

Twenty-four sandwiches may be counted to a loaf.

One pound of butter to 3 loaves.

ICE CREAM WITH PINEAPPLE

For special occasions, serve a rich vanilla ice cream with a generous spoonful of shredded pineapple poured over it.

SALMON SALAD

Remove bones, skin and oil from a can of salmon and pick it apart with a fork. Arrange shredded lettuce on individual dishes; scatter salmon over it and cover with salad dressing which is quite well seasoned with cayenne. A few slices of hard-boiled eggs may be added for variety.

BLUEBERRIES

Blueberries are not at all difficult to can. For six quarts of berries use one pint of sugar, one cupful of water and one teaspoonful salt. Put all into a preserving kettle, heat slowly and boil twenty minutes, counting from the time boiling begins. Fill sterilized cans.

CURRENT JELLY

For currant jelly select berries which are in good condition, weigh, remove all leaves but not the stems. Put a few in a preserving kettle and

mash them in order to obtain sufficient liquid to prevent them from burning. Then add the remainder of the berries and boil them for twenty minutes. Strain thru a strong jelly bag, return to the kettle and boil for a moment or two, add by weight half as much sugar as fruit and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Pour at once into glasses, and when the jelly is set cover with melted paraffin or heavy white paper which has been brushed over with alcohol. Then put on the tin covers.

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS

Cream together a fourth of a cupful of butter and a fourth of a cupful of sugar. Add one well-beaten egg and beat all together until it is very light. Sift two cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and add to the first mixture, alternately, with one cupful of milk. Beat well, add one cupful of blueberries, turn into buttered muffin tins, and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderately hot oven.

RASPBERRY AND CURRANT SHORTCAKE

Pick over, wash and slightly mash one quart of currants and one cupful of raspberries. Cover with one cupful of powdered sugar and place in a warm place until ready to serve. Sift together two cupfuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. With the tips of your fingers work into this four tablespoonfuls of lard and butter mixed, or any desired shortening. Add one slightly beaten egg, and enough milk (about half a cupful) to moisten to a soft dough which can be handled. Put on a floured board, pat and roll out to one-third of an inch in thickness, and cut two pieces to fit a round layer cake pan. Place one piece on the top of the other, having the lower piece well spread with melted butter. Bake for twenty minutes in a hot oven. Remove to a plate, put the currants and raspberries between the layers and on the top and serve at once. Plain sweetened cream, with a slight grating of nutmeg, or whipped cream may be used.

RASPBERRY CREOLE

Steam one cupful of rice in three

cupfuls of milk till soft. Salt to taste and let it get dry. Pile it around the sides of a large dish or platter. Fill the center with fresh raspberries, heaped up above the rice border. Sprinkle the whole with powdered sugar. Wash an extra pint of berries, run them thru a coarse sieve, sweeten and mix with one cupful of cream. Pour this over the rice border.

CHEESE STRAWS

These are very nice to take with you on an impromptu picnic, as they are easy to pack. Sift together one cupful of flour and a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking-powder; add half a teaspoonful of salt and chop two tablespoonfuls of butter into the flour. Mix in one cupful of grated cheese and a little cayenne pepper. Wet with cold water until you have a stiff paste and roll out very thin. Cut in narrow strips and bake on greased letter paper on the bottom of an inverted pan.

For the invalid



as well as
those in
perfect
health

Baker's



Cocoa

is an ideal
food
beverage,

pure,
delicious
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wholesome.



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ESTABLISHED 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.



Which Will You Have

Here are two cans of Paint.

Both are exactly the same size.

One will cost you \$2.75 per gallon. The other will cost perhaps as little as \$1.75 per gallon, but the Mound City Horse Shoe Brand at \$2.75 per gallon will cost you less in the end.

Reason? Simple enough.

Because a gallon of "Horse Shoe Paint" will cover a larger surface than the cheaper grade, and fewer gallons are required for the job. By actual test you will find that six gallons of "Horse Shoe Paint" (enough for two coats on a house measuring 2100 square feet) will go as far as ten gallons of the \$1.75 kind.

In other words, you invest \$16.50 in "Horse Shoe Paint," against \$17.50 in the cheaper grade.

Not only this, but the Horse Shoe Brand is bound to outwear the other two to one, making the Horse Shoe Brand far more economical in the end.

You save on the total cost of material. You save in labor, because of the long life of the Horse Shoe Brand.

You save once more in the satisfaction of knowing that your property is beautified and protected with the highest quality of painting material that modern skill and science has yet developed.

AGAIN!! Mr. Property Owner—
Which will you have?

Mound City "Horse Shoe Brand" Paint

Sold only by

Paint, Hardware, Lumber and Drug Stores

Write for name of your nearest dealer

Mound City Paint & Color Co.

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